

Weather

Gloomy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.7 and the minimum 44.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 75.7 and 45.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

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BERLIN CALM WITH OPPOSING FORCES RESTING ON ARMS

Government Again Wins Out Against Spartacists By Better Troops

HEAVY AIR RAIDS

Destruction Wrought Said To Surpass That Of War Attacks

CASUALTIES HIGH

Agents Report Conditions In Prussia And Saxony To Be Serious

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, March 10.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the situation in Berlin is unchanged. Complete calm prevails in the area occupied by the Government troops, but outside of that area the Spartacists continue their misdeeds and in the suburb of Lichtenburg they have attacked and killed the whole of the police watch, numbering sixty officers and men.

London, March 10.—Newspaper correspondents wiring from Berlin describe the air bombing of the Spartacists on Saturday as worse than any of the London or Paris air-raids. Tons of high-explosives were dropped, chiefly on the Spartacist nests in the underground stations, several of which were destroyed. Huge mine-throwers throwing a shell weighing a ton and gas and tear bombs were also used by both sides.

Fighting planes cleared machine-gun nests from the house-tops, flying within 150 feet of the roofs. Aeroplanes dropped food and ammunition into the Prefecture of Police, relieving the Government troops defending the place when they were becoming desperate under the fall of Spartacist tear-bombs and enabling them to hold out until bombs dropped from the air and howitzer shells smashed the underground tunnel and subway, annihilating the Spartacist reinforcements.

Crisis Believed Passed London, March 9.—A wireless message from Berlin estimates the casualties in the recent fighting to be 1,000 killed and wounded.

The message says that, if the final resistance of the Spartacists has not yet been completely broken, the crisis was safely passed. After the interior of the city had been cleared on Saturday the Spartacists fought in the suburbs, their principal fortress being the Borsig Brewery, which the Government troops are bombing with heavy howitzers, directed by air-men.

While aeroplanes were bombing the brewery many houses in the neighborhood of the Alexander Platz collapsed as the result of the previous day's bombardments.

Report Grave Condition

Paris, March 9.—Government agents who have just returned from a month's tour through Germany, where they investigated the food situation and the consequent spread of Bolshevism, reported that conditions in Prussia and Saxony are very serious. The Russians are regarded as liberators and the possibility of a junction between the German and Russian forces on the East front is by no means remote.

The army under Marshal von Hindenburg, which totals nearly 200,000 men, would be more than sufficient to check the Bolshevik danger if the troops are not already impregnated with Bolshevism but there is not a single solid regiment in Germany.

The report attributes the spread of Sparticism in Germany to the fact that the Bolsheviks promise food, which, it says, must certainly be sent to Germany if Bolshevism is to be suppressed.

The report suggests that another heavy blow to Bolshevik propaganda would be struck if the Entente forbade any bank outside Russia to

(Continued on Page 8)

French Woman Makes Unique Offer To U.S.



JEANNE DE BIENVILLE

Anxious to perpetuate the tie of blood by which her famous family is bound to America, Mme. Jeanne de Bienville de Marzis of Paris, a direct descendant of Jean de Bienville, the first Governor of New Orleans, has stated that she would be pleased to have the Louisiana city adopt her beautiful daughter, Jeanne, eighteen years old. The photograph shows Mme. Jeanne de Bienville.

Tuan's Resignation Reported In Peking But Not Confirmed

Universal Desire For Its Truth Probably Gave Rise To It

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, March 18.—The rumor of the resignation of Tuan Chi-jui is not confirmed but may eventuate later, though the desire in the North for his resignation probably fathomed the report.

Peking Is Pessimistic

Over Shanghai Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent) Peking, March 15.—Liberal feeling here is not too hopeful with respect to the Shanghai Conference. Although Mr. Chang Ju-chi has set off for Shensi and is expected to arrive there within a few days, and when he arrives there is expected to prove a real peacemaker as far as the leaders of the forces in Shensi are concerned, it is felt that other difficulties will crop up and delays occur. Exactly what these difficulties are likely to be nobody seems to know, but there is a very distinct tone of despondency in most of what is said about the Conference.

There is a feeling that a very strong hand is needed just at the moment and that the President's velvet glove is not enough. Under these circumstances a definite pronouncement from the Allied Powers, even intervention on the liberal side, would be welcomed. The fundamental fact is that the reactionaries are getting dreadfully desperate, and will go to any length to prevent a settlement that would discredit them in any way, as any peaceful and rational settlement would do. The disclosure of the secret understandings with Japan is hitting them hard. They feel that the very fact of such disclosure is a defeat for them, and they cannot afford defeats even of a minor character, though they regard this defeat as something more than a minor one.

CHINA SUBMITS DEMANDS TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Removal Of Unfair Restrictions And Abolition Of All Treaties Asked

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, March 18.—On the 8th the Chinese delegates submitted to the Paris Peace Conference the terms of peace with Germany and Austria, under three heads:

(1) China expressed the hope that all unfair treatment and all restrictions hitherto placed on China would be removed, China demanding equal treatment by Austria and Germany with all other nations.

(2) Nine articles deal with Sino-German affairs: principally the return of Tsingtao and the Shantung railway and mining concessions, the return of the Indemnity Fund, the abolition of most-favored-nation treatment, the abolition of all treaties, including the one enacted after the Boxer Rising and the return of the observatory instruments taken from Peking.

(3) Eight articles relating to Sino-Austrian affairs, the essential points of which coincide with Article 2.

Canadian Troops In Wales Riot Because Of Discontent At Slow Demobilisation

Smash Up Buildings In Serious Outbreak, Causing Death Of Twelve; Led By Canadian Of Russian Birth, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 7.—The Liverpool Express reports that a serious outbreak occurred in a military camp near Rhyl on the 4th due to grievances concerning demobilisation and pay.

A large number of men, headed by a Canadian who is believed to be a Russian, wrecked the storehouses, pillaged the stores, fired upon the officers' quarters and proceeded to march out of the camp but stopped when threatened with machine-guns. It is stated that the number of persons killed is over five and the number wounded over twenty-five.

A representative of the War Office flew to the camp and promised to redress the men's grievances and also that 10,000 troops would be embarked overseas in a fortnight.

A Canadian soldier of Russian birth started the outbreak at Rhyl by crying "Come on Bolsheviks!"

Hundreds of men rushed from the huts armed with all sorts of weapons, entered the quarters of the girls of the navy and army canteen, who were asleep, carried off their clothes and smashed and ransacked their rooms. Some of the men arrayed themselves in the girls' uniforms. The rioters then raided a brewer's dray, consumed the contents and used the barrels to block the roads.

Cavalry were called out but were forbidden to use their arms. The

rioters started fighting and compelled the authorities to take stronger measures.

The camp contained 25,000 Canadian troops. The ringleaders were mostly of foreign extraction. The damages are estimated at £50,000.

It is reported that twelve persons have been killed, including a major from New Brunswick who has the Victoria Cross. He attempted to keep the rioters off from the officers' quarters but was thrown down and trampled to death. Another officer who attempted to rescue him was so badly mauled that he died.

It was officially announced in Rhyl yesterday evening that the trouble had been ended by the rounding up of the rioters, the camp was quiet and there was no further danger of disturbances.

The Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops and they have informed the War Office that they do not desire the shipping of men overseas to be increased in consequence of the outbreak as they do not intend to be coerced.

The Canadian authorities assume the entire responsibility for disciplinary action and they have arrested a number of men concerned in the shooting. The disturbance was purely local and was not due to widespread discontent. 200 long service men, angry at the alleged repatriation of more recently joined troops, started the outbreak.

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS TALKS ABOUT RUSSIA

Offer Bolshevik Government Made To United States Told Of In His Testimony

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 8.—Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, who has recently returned from Russia, testifying before the Propaganda Investigating Committee of the Senate today, said that Mr. Robins, the former representative of the Red Cross in Russia, returned to the United States bringing an offer from the Bolshevik Government similar to those given to Germany in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Yesterday Mr. Robins testified to the same committee. He said that he did not believe Lenin and Trotsky were under German influence. He considered Bolshevism the menace of the age but he did not favor American intervention because he believed the people of Russia wanted Bolshevism.

Paris, March 9.—Interviewed by a representative of the Echo de Paris, M. Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, who has arrived in Stockholm, affirmed that the Bolshevik Government is ready to come to an agreement with the Entente in order to secure the raising of the economic blockade and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN DEMAND INTERNAL PEACE

Mass Meeting Today Will Threaten Drastic Measures Unless Civil War Ends

A mass meeting will be held by the Chinese commercial organisation in Shanghai at the Ningpo Guild this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hasten the day of internal peace. Some drastic measures are expected to be adopted by the gathering toward ending quarrels over technical matters. In view of the desperate business conditions caused by the civil strife, merchants in Shanghai will threaten that all unfair treatment and all restrictions hitherto placed on China would be removed, China demanding equal treatment by Austria and Germany with all other nations.

(2) Nine articles deal with Sino-German affairs: principally the return of Tsingtao and the Shantung railway and mining concessions, the return of the Indemnity Fund, the abolition of most-favored-nation treatment, the abolition of all treaties, including the one enacted after the Boxer Rising and the return of the observatory instruments taken from Peking.

(3) Eight articles relating to Sino-Austrian affairs, the essential points of which coincide with Article 2.

U.S. TROOPS IN LONDON IN TROUBLE WITH POLICE

Storm Station, With Anzac Soldiers' Help, After Men Are Arrested For Shooting Craps

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 9.—Some American soldiers, resenting constables arresting some Americans who were playing a game of dice in an open space near Aldwych, in the center of London today, a scrimmage occurred between the police and Americans.

Subsequently a crowd gathered in the Strand, which included a number of Australians and New Zealanders and about 800 men descended outside Bow Street Police Station, whereupon the police charged with their batons. Altogether twelve persons were injured, including six constables, American officers and others helped to pacify the crowd, which ultimately dispersed.

The persons injured include two American military police, who were struck down by the truncheons of the English police when they drew revolvers to restore order as the English constables misunderstood their status and intentions. This incensed the crowd, already angered at the arrests made for a pastime which is not unlawful in the United States.

The American officers and soldiers arrested will be brought before an American court-martial.

A number of the policemen who charged wore blue chevrons, denoting they had served in the war.

London, March 10.—The American soldiers and sailors arrested in connection with the riot in the Strand will be handed over to the American authorities.

Four other Britons and Canadians were charged at Bow Street today. Two were fined 40s. for obstructing the police while the others were remanded.

U.S. ARMY AND NAVY HEADS GO TO EUROPE

Secretaries Daniels And Baker Will Study War Problems At First Hand

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, March 7.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels goes to Europe next week accompanied by the heads of the Navy Department for the purpose of securing information regarding the types of vessels needed for the American navy.

The Secretary of War Baker sails for France on April 1 in connection with demobilisation problems.

Washington, March 10.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered work to be suspended on six battle-cruisers pending the result of his observations in Europe.

Queen Of Rumania Pleads For Food For Her People



QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA.

A striking photograph of Queen Marie of Rumania, who, according to a recent Paris despatch, has gone to Paris to plead for help for her stricken people.

TUNNEL WILL CONNECT FRANCE AND ENGLAND

DECISION ON DOCTORS DUE THIS AFTERNOON

Two Governments Agree To Begin Construction Of Long-Planned Project

Complete List Of Enemy Subjects Permanently Exempted To Be Issued

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 11.—The British and French Governments have agreed to the construction of the Channel tunnel.

A Commission in Paris will consider also the building of tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar, making it possible to travel from London to Calcutta or Cape Town without changing.

According to the Peking correspondent of the North China Star, the Chinese Government has notified the French Government that "the alliance between Great Britain and France is of great importance to the Chinese."

Paris, March 12.—The plan to construct a Channel tunnel has the whole-hearted support of France as no better means exists of cementing the alliance between Great Britain and France. Government circles are particularly interested in the scheme as a method of providing employment for demobilised labor. It is recognised that both from the point of view of the future policing of Germany and trade relations the Channel tunnel is a most important adjunct to the League of Nations, soon the London-Bagdad Express will emerge in France.

Paris, March 13.—The French press hints that the Channel tunnel in a few years may be an accomplished fact as a matter with incalculable consequences. This marks the awakening of Great Britain to a sense of her oneness with continental Europe. Great Britain will emerge from her island solitude, forming with France the most economic union in Europe.

London, March 10.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Horatio Bottomley suggested that in order to find employment for ex-soldiers the Premier should approach the French Government with a view to the immediate commencement of the Channel tunnel. Mr. A. Bonar Law, replied that he was communicating with the Premier on the subject.

London, March 10.—It is commonly accepted in the Lobby that the Government has actually decided to build the Channel tunnel. The British and French railways concerned are prepared with plans.

Sir Arthur Fell, Chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, said that a sub-committee of the Peace Conference had approved the scheme. It was estimated that the time of construction would be five years and the cost £20,000,000.

The Daily Mail states that a Commission in Paris is discussing the details of this scheme and is also considering tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Straits of Gibraltar.

Pneumatic parcel carriers will be installed in the Channel tunnel, for which there will be no preferential freights for any country.

This is the sole foundation for the report current in Brussels that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Albert.

Crucial Day Is Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 11.—Yesterday in the history of the Peace Conference will rank as a crucial date and the civilised world will learn the measures adopted to reduce Germany to impotence.

The Supreme War Council shaped and agreed upon the military terms to be imposed on the enemy. Germany's army will be reduced to 100,000 men. The so-called Foch-Lloyd George program would have limited the enemy to a standing army of 140,000 men, but the Supreme Council called for a reduction.

France and Italy are now in perfect accord

TSINGTAU'S FUTURE IS NOW IN HANDS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Disposition Of All Of German Holdings In China Taken Up

GET AGREEMENTS

Secret Treaties Between China And Japan Given To Great Powers

NEW ISSUE ARISES

Recognition Of Secret Aligned Pact Violation Of Fourteen Points

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, March 17.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Sino-Japanese agreements of September, 1918, the supplementary treaty and the note of 1915 concerning the disposition of the German rights in Shantung Province are before the Peace Conference. Both Japanese and Chinese delegates declared that no documents had been withdrawn from the Great Powers. The Conference expects shortly to pass upon the disposition of the former German holdings in Shantung.

The Subcommittee of the Peace Conference dealing with the responsibility of the authors of the war has completed its work. Its report is to be made public. It is believed that the findings cover only the moral responsibility for the war and do not touch the technical violations of international law by Germany. The other subcommittees on other phases of responsibility for the war also have completed their work.</p

on virtually every clause of the forthcoming treaty, military, naval, territorial, financial and economic. The speed and harmony with which the negotiations have progressed during the last few days surprised the most optimistic expectations.

The French Premier stoutly supported the decision of Mr. Lloyd George to abolish conscription in Germany, which should lead to the abolition of conscription and the adoption of voluntary service throughout Europe.

Paris, March 11.—The French hold strong views against a portion of Germany's available supply of gold being used for paying for food-stuffs before the French and Belgian claims for reparation or damage caused in the war have been settled.

Make Unexpected Progress

Paris, March 12.—The progress made by the Peace Conference during the last few days justifies the hope that the whole technical work of making peace may be completed far earlier than anticipated.

Paris, March 12.—The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Move To Break Spa Deadlock

Paris, March 8.—It is announced with reference to the deadlock at the Spa Conference, the Supreme Council has decided to send a note to Germany informing her that she must carry out the conditions of the Supplementary Armistice Convention signed on January 16 undertaking to put the German merchant fleet under the control of the Allies. The latter consider that Germany is not entitled to put such conditions on the delivery of the fleet.

Paris, March 8.—The Supreme Council has reached an agreement concerning the deadlock at Spa.

Mr. Lloyd George read a letter from a British general stating that the British soldiers complained of the suffering of the women and children in Germany. This letter largely influenced the decision of the Council.

Reuter's Agency learns that the decision of the Allies to feed Germany as speedily as possible was due to the efforts of some who have visited Berlin and other cities. They reported that the supplies of corn are only sufficient to last to the middle of March and expressed the opinion that a continuation of underfeeding would produce a serious outbreak of Bolshevism. The methods of the German Government to counteract Bolshevism are inadequate and immediate peace is necessary.

Want To Kill Conscript

Reuter's Agency learns that the amendments stiffening the military terms to be imposed on Germany do not aim at humiliating the enemy but are designed to kill conscription. The British and American members of the Supreme Council are of opinion that the abolition of conscription in Germany is the best method of abolishing conscription throughout the world. Hence the decision to cut down by at least half the total German army proposed by the Allies' military experts, approximately 200,000.

The British and American delegates expressed the opinion that if Germany is permitted to conscript 200,000 men every year she will possess millions of trained men in a couple of decades. On the other hand, the French military experts held the opinion that if the Allies are broken up any effective military organisation will be permanently destroyed and their proposals to reduce the staff officers to a few hundred and to abolish the Great General Staff and the military schools are really to do the same thing which also provides for the dismantling of fortifications that might conceivably menace France and prohibit the manufacture of poison gas.

The question of the Kiel Canal remains open and the settlement will be reached on the question of reparation, on which the views of the Allies are divergent.

To Feed Germans Anyway

Paris, March 7.—With reference to the deadlock at Spa, the original armistice offered hopes of the Allies helping to feed Germany and in the renewal later Germany contracted to surrender her mercantile marine. The refusal of the Germans to hand over this marine is therefore a distinct breach but the new view of the Allies is that the difficulty will soon be solved because, while we cannot allow the Germans to elevate our original intention into a contract, nevertheless they must be fed.

The Supreme War Council has postponed the discussion until to-morrow.

The German delegates at Spa alleged that the reason for the non-delivery of German merchantmen was that their transfer would throw 42,000 German seamen idle.

Belgium Presents Bill

Paris, March 9.—The claim made by Belgium against Germany and submitted to the Reparation Commission amounts to between £1,400,000,000 and £1,600,000,000.

Paris, March 7.—The report of the Commission on Breaches of the Laws of War should be finished tomorrow. It recommends that the Peace Conference shall be entitled to make regulations for the punishment of those responsible for making war, those responsible for the violation of treaties existing before the war and those responsible for acts of cruelty and barbarity during the war. It is hoped that the recommendations made by the Commission with regard to those guilty of cruelty will ensure strict justice being done.

Paris, March 8.—Mr. Lloyd George's amended proposals for the disarmament of Germany, adopted by the Supreme Council this afternoon, were far more stringent than those the

military experts had drafted. They were strongly supported by M. Clemenceau.

The Supreme Council decided to increase the feeding of Austria from 800 tons to 3,000 tons daily via Flume and Trieste, in addition to 8,000 tons of foodstuffs lying at Trieste awaiting transportation.

The Supreme Council referred the question of the German cables to a legal commission.

Tomorrow the Supreme Council will appoint a military commission to reach a decision concerning the interrupt of the negotiations at Spa in consequence of the non-delivery of German merchantmen.

To Punish Guilty At Laibach

Paris, March 9.—M. Clemenceau has informed the President of the Allied Commission at Trieste that the Commission mentioned in the official communiqué issued on the 8th is going immediately to Laibach to inquire into the incident mentioned on March 6. This Commission will order the punishment of the guilty and compensation to Italy and issue a warning that repetition of similar incidents will result in the immediate compensation by the Allies of the places where such incidents occur in accordance with the armistice signed on November 3 without prejudice to severer measures.

As soon as the authorities at Laibach have been informed of the formation of the Commission, the Italian Government will authorise the passage of food trains via Laibach.

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LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

How Rulings Of International Bureau Will Be Enforced Not Yet Decided

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, March 14.—A communiqué of the Commission on International Labor Organisation states: The twenty-third meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place this morning under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The Commission considered that the first meeting of the International Labor Conference should take place in October. It was decided to request the deputation of Women's Organizations to meet on Tuesday next.

Paris, March 14.—How the rulings of the International Bureau will be enforced has not yet been decided by the Commission on International Labor Legislation. With the exception of the point, the British draft for the organization and methods of procedure of the Bureau has been adopted almost without change. A recommendation to have the first meeting of the International Labor Conference should take place in October next.

Paris, March 14.—The British recommendation is that the rulings of the Bureau should be enforced with the same machinery as the League of Nations employs which receives support especially from the American delegation, those opposing this idea do not believe that it would be advisable, or even practicable, to use the full force of the League to compel obedience and suggest instead the adoption of moral suasion. They would have the findings of the Bureau referred for consideration to the countries interested, believing that public discussion and consequent moral opinion would be more efficacious in effecting application.

All the various proposals such as the adoption of a universal protective law, ending child labor, woman labor and international labor—a suggestion urged particularly by the Italians and which would, it is believed, lift the barriers erected by immigration laws—were included in the Commission's report to the Council.

A large number of proposals forwarded by other units all over the world will be left for discussion by the Bureau itself.

Admiral Hope has gone to Brussels.

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Britain Will Sink German Warships As A Favor To U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 10.—Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, who has been given full powers, has gone to Brussels to meet the German Armistice Mission.

It is stated that the British are now willing to permit France and Italy to retain their allotment of the surrendered German battleships, but Great Britain is prepared sink her own share in order to relieve the United States of the necessity of carrying out her projected naval program, under which she will have to spend £1,000,000,000 in order to keep her relative place in the navies

of the Allies.

Dutch River Vessels Seized, Says Report

Action Taken Under Old Treaty By Authorities At Brussels And Antwerp

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 10.—According to the Nieuwe Courant, the authorities at Brussels and Antwerp have seized the Dutch river vessels in virtue of Angary Rights of the Treaty of 1839.

The Supreme War Council has postponed the discussion until to-morrow.

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Lodge Wants League Questions Discussed

Senator Expresses Belief That Proposed Covenant Should Be Fully Considered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Boston, March 7.—Senator Lodge makes the statement that he simply desires that the Covenant of the proposed League of Nations should be thoroughly and carefully discussed as it will not bear discussion it is not fit for adoption.

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SITUATION IN UKRAINE IS GROWING SERIOUS

Unarmed Government Troops Are Yielding To Well Equipped Bolshevik Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 9.—The Ukrainian Bureau states that the military situation in the Ukraine is daily becoming more serious. Two Bolshevik armies abundantly supplied with guns and armored trains are advancing against Odessa and Vinnitsa, who helped in the building up of a stronger Imperial fabric. He denied that the Indian princes are hostile to the contemplated reforms. In conclusion, he remarked that a heavy responsibility rests on the British Government, in connection with the reforms, which, if carried out, would enhance the loyalty and contentment of India but if the reforms were whittled down in view of the numerically superior force of the enemy.

The Press Bureau publishes a message sent to Odessa by the French Government announcing that General Anselme and General Berthelot are charged to conclude a treaty with the Ukrainian Government for common action against the Bolsheviks and the states of America and Italy are sending representatives to the Ukrainian Government.

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VLADIVOSTOK STIRRED BY ACT OF OFFICIAL

City Is Thrown Into Commotion When Commandant Departs Six Municipal Heads

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 9.—At a great demonstration at the Trocadero today a petition, signed by three-and-a-half million inhabitants of the liberated regions of France, was handed to M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, who presided. The petition urged full reparation from Germany for the immense losses suffered by these regions, which include the destruction of 6,825,000 acres of cultivable land, 1,500,000 acres of forests and 145 sugar factories out of a total of 213.

The Allies and the United States have warned Admiral Kolchak, the head of the Siberian Government, that General Rinoff must be restrained from interfering.

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NORTHERN FRANCE ASKS COMPLETE REPARATION

Millions Of Despoiled People Of Liberated Areas Present Petition To Deputies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Malmedy District To Be Given To Belgium

Demand For Territory Which Is Now In German Hands Is Granted By Commission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 8.—The Belgian Claims Commission has agreed to the Belgian demand for the Malmedy district, which is now under German domination.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEX. DOLLARS

AMERICAN GOLD

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEX. DOLLARS

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEX. DOLLARS

AMERICAN GOLD

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Missionaries In Korea Tell Of Soldiers' Cruelty

Eye-Witnesses Describe Atrocities To Men And Women And Discourtesies To Foreigners

The following letters from missionaries in Korea, eye-witnesses to the disturbances there, have been received by THE CHINA PRESS. The letters were written to prominent Americans in North China. They constitute a general indictment against the conduct of the Japanese army in Korea. The letters follow:

"An American in Pyongyang writes on March 8: 'For the crime of shouting 'Hurrah for Korea!' or even for being a silent onlooker or passerby, men, women and children have been cut, beaten and kicked in a most brutal manner by the Japanese soldiers. I have seen so much of it that it makes my blood boil. Here is one incident: On March 3 I was watching a few tens of Koreans who were standing about in no disorderly way, but now and then crying out their 'Hurrah for Korea.' when on came the soldiers. A soldier caught one of the other men, who was standing near. He must have been just unhooked. He at once began kicking him, and striking his face, and then he dragged him over to another soldier, who hit him over the head as hard as he could, and then they both began to kick and pound him and treat him most shamefully. The man was not resisting or fighting back, but this is the common, brutal way in which these poor people are treated in place of being arrested in any lawful way."

"The same day I saw two women beaten and kicked and thrown down into a ditch. And in another place the soldiers shot into a crowd of people. They were mostly the small boys and beat and kick them, and treat them worse than cattle, and the men have decided so far to stand and suffer and not to resist. They only want to make it known that they love their own land. So far this has been a most wonderful peaceful revolution, on the part of Koreans, who use no weapons, but their mouths, and yet they suffer the most terrible atrocities at the hands of these soldiers who stand for a worse militarism than Germany."

Soldiers Enter Missionary Homes
Sen Sen, Korea, is one of the most important mission stations in that country. There are about 2,000 Korean Christians, a little more than half of the population. There are a large church building, a hospital, academy, Bible Institute and schools for boys and girls. For the past week, as in other cities, the place is run by Japanese soldiers. A missionary of that station, describing conditions, writes:

"The troops with fixed bayonets charged the crowds who had been only shouting 'Man sei!' (long live Korea). A few shots were also fired into the crowd, but not one was mortally wounded. No resistance was made by the Koreans (this was according to their previous arrangement). The soldiers and the mortally wounded then could show the world and the peace conference their determination to secure the independence of their country. Most of the church leaders, teachers and the head nurse of the hospital were taken.

"It seemed to make no difference to the soldiers whom they took, or whether they had taken any part or not. One teacher was so badly bayoneted that he had to be taken to the hospital. They seemed to think the missionaries were at the bottom of the uprising, so after entering Korean homes and beating up the inmates they began to search the missionary homes. One they entered a little after midnight on Sunday morning. They came up to my house, all with fixed bayonets at the position of charge. They scared my little boy very much. Of course they found nothing. The Koreans, although unarmed, show absolutely no fear even when threatened with bayonet. This is something the Japanese cannot understand."

Two Americans Arrested
A missionary writes:

"On Tuesday, March 4, while staying at the home of Rev. S. L. Roberts, in Pyongyang, Korea, we noticed a crowd of Korean women coming near our compound. We went out to see where they were going. They were walking quietly and came into the compound and up on the hill back of the Seminary, but made no outcry. Very soon some Japanese soldiers came following them and began roughly pushing them down the hill with their guns. At that some other Koreans, not far away, cried out 'Man sei!' We stood a little apart watching and said, 'We might as well go back now' and started down the hill. Just then some Japanese soldiers came up and began to talk to Mr. Roberts, and I heard him say: 'I am caught,' and turning around saw two soldiers holding him."

"I came back and said to them in Japanese, 'Let go, as he was only looking on.' The two soldiers then grabbed me, and said, 'You must come to the station.' I said, 'There is no reason in this.' But they held us roughly and hastened us along in company with six soldiers.

FORWARD STOCK BUYING UPHELD BY COURT RULING

Local Sharebroker Wins Case Against Client In British Supreme Court

A decision of wide interest and importance to the local stockbroking fraternity was delivered in the British Supreme Court yesterday when Sir Havilland de Saumarez gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the case brought by Mr. G. J. W. Morgan against Mr. A. C. Mack for indemnification in the matter of stock transactions carried on by the former as broker for the December settlement of the Stock Exchange.

The principal contention of the defendant was that the contracts were illegal because they did not specify the numbers by which the shares were distinguished in the registers of the companies issuing them. This matter is covered by a King's Regulation and was a provision of the Companies Sale of Shares Regulation, 1915. The plaintiff's contention was that the power which the British Minister had in making a Regulation does not cover such a regulation as this, that it is ultra vires, and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover under ordinary law, which contention is supported by the judgment.

Sir Havilland, in rendering judgment, goes exhaustively into the application of the indemnity legislation as contemplated by the King's Order in Council of 1914 and subsequent amendments, coming to the conclusion that the proper construction of the Order is that the Minister cannot alter the civil law as prescribed by it. Of course, it is the law as so prescribed is the law of England, which is to be applied as far as circumstances admit. Considering whether the Regulation does in fact conflict with the law of contract in England, Sir Havilland concludes that contracts based on speculation in shares are now void and therefore the interference with the laws of contract which the Regulation affects is ultra vires.

"A somewhat absurd result would follow from a different conclusion. The judgment concludes for whereas the Minister has the power to make a law and therefore also to amend by an Order in Council a contract based on speculation on the stock exchange would be good in England by English law and illegal in China where English law governs British subjects. To keep the real facts from getting out to the world, but we who live here have decided to keep still no longer. While taking no part in the political side of the question, we for humanity's sake will let the world know how the quiet, peace-loving people, even women and children, are being beaten and killed by these Hunlike cruel soldiers. On Saturday one poor old woman just because she would not stop talking about her love for Korea, had her mouth slit open on both sides by a friend of a soldier."

Try To Trap Business Men

"Pyongyang, March 8.—On March 5 an old trick was tried in Pyongyang, but it did not work. About 20 leading men, business men and also church leaders, were called down to the office of the local magistrate, and shown a paper which they were told to sign. It was a paper said to have come from Seoul and said to have been signed by prominent Koreans, which they wished sent to the Paris peace conference, saying that the declaration of independence did not express the feelings of the whole Korean people, and that it had been written down by some low down fellows and was not to be believed. But these 20 Koreans would not be forced, and although strongly urged for several hours, would sign no such rejudication of the declaration of independence. The Japanese seem much afraid of the Paris Conference. The U. S. Consul-General at Seoul has cabled the U. S. Government of this."

Marshal Foch Breaks Silence At Dinner

French General Pays Tribute To Military Aid Rendered By America In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 12.—A speech by Marshal Foch, who rarely speaks in public, was the feature at a dinner given last night in Paris by the Circle Francias Presse Etrangere to the American delegation. Marshal Foch paid a fine tribute to the military help rendered by America and referred to the armistice as a wholesale surrender. Marshal Foch was given a great ovation by his audience.

M. Tardieu, representing the French Government, predicted a successful termination of the labors of the Peace Conference, stating our object is clear and simple. It is to put between the conception of war and the act of war as many obstacles as possible."

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Bolshevik Practises Told Of In Commons

Assertion Made That Hostages Taken From Opponents Often Are Murdered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today, during a question-time, Mr. C. B. Harewood stated that there was good reason to believe that the Bolsheviks adopted a regular policy of taking and murdering hostages, including the wives and children of opponents of Bolsheviks. His Majesty's Government was informed that the wives and children of officers who were forced to join the Red Army were kept as hostages and if the officers deserted their wives and children were arrested and deprived of food.

ADDRESS ON EDUCATION HEARD BY WOMAN'S CLUB

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow Talks Before Meeting At The Carlton Cafe

Speaking on educational evolution since the time of the Renaissance, the influences of the great educationalists and literary men immediately following that period and contrasting them with the present day tendencies, Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, addressed the American Woman's Club at the Carlton yesterday afternoon on the subject, "Education Past and Present."

Mr. Graham-Barrow traced the progress of education from the time of Rabelais and dealt with the methods and effectiveness of the great teachers. In conclusion he made a strong plea for idealistic early training for children.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. Remer called the attention of the members to a meeting on Friday when Mrs. Norbury is to talk on the Girls' Friendly Society.

The following were reported as new members: Mrs. T. W. Stedman, Mrs. Boden, Mrs. N. Dorilie, Mrs. G. F. Mosher and Mrs. John Smoke.

Mrs. Hudson, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported on the list of candidates for office for the new year and announced that the annual elections will be held at the meeting to take place on the first Tuesday of next month.

Members of the Music Study Department are reminded that the annual election will be held at the Carlton at 4 p.m. March 28 and a full attendance is desired. "Bohemian Music" will be the subject of the meeting, Miss Jansen being the leader.

Obituary

Dr. Constantine Cameron
The sixth foreign death due to the present influenza epidemic occurred yesterday morning at the Isolation Hospital when Dr. Constantine Cameron, well known local dentist, passed away.

Dr. Cameron was only 28 years old and had been ill only a few days. He came to Shanghai about three years ago from New York and was located at 38 Nanking Road. His father and mother are living in New York.

Funeral services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5:30 p.m. today, all friends being invited to attend.

Dr. Y. C. Chang
Dr. Y. C. Chang, formerly assistant surgeon of the Shantung Road Hospital, died Monday in the hospital. A memorial service will be held at the Tien An Dong, Shantung Road, this afternoon at 4 o'clock and funeral services will take place at 5 o'clock. The deceased was 44 years old.

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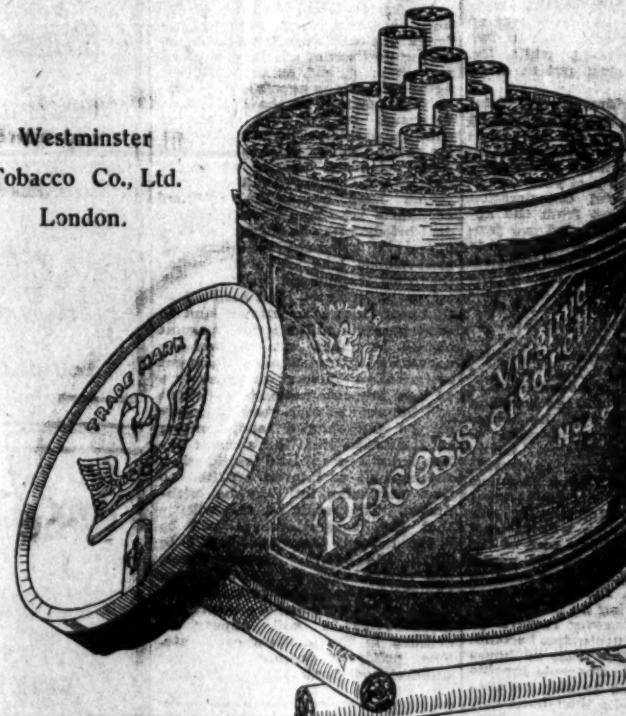
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Shanghai Land Investment Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, agents, 2 Jinkee Road.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, chairman, presided and was supported by Messrs. E. C. Pearce, J. W. C. Bonner, H. A. J. Macray and C. W. Wrightson. Mr. P. Peebles, manager, acted as secretary and Messrs. Arthur Dallas, W. A. C. Platt, J. J. Dawe and R. M. Saker were present.

The chairman said:

Gentlemen: You will see from the report and accounts, which I propose with your permission to take as read, that we have undertaken very little new work during the year. The conditions which ruled in 1917 in the debenture market and to which I referred at our last annual meeting have again, during 1918, made it unprofitable to raise capital by sale of debentures for any extensive works and we have been content with small developments and improvement of our existing estates. The principal items referred to in the report as development before the completion of a terrace of houses on Dixwell Road and the commencement of two pairs of somewhat similar houses. A residence on Great Western Road and two additional rooms added to a house and the re-building of the stables and garages made necessary by the widening of Great Western Road. Two dwellings in North Szechuan Road were converted into shops with a resultant increase of rent of 100 percent. Certain offices on Jinkee Estate are in the process of re-modelling the cost of which, as it will result in increased rent, is included in development. The land purchased during the year is situated on Dixwell Road Extension and adjoining our Paoshan estate, to which estate it has been added and a small lot added to Jessfield Road estate No. 21. The sales of land comprise the sale of a lot in the Eastern district which we took over in 1915 in satisfaction of a mortgage on which interest had fallen very badly into arrear, the sale price was sufficient to a little more than cover all our charges and claims under the old mortgage plus added interest of the land since our foreclosure. The remaining sales were a small lot at Jessfield and land taken for road widenings.

The sales of material mentioned in the report are sales of old iron, surplus steel bars, and various oddments of old material which collect from time to time in our godown; the sundries coming under this heading are certain small rents of vacant land. The whole proceeds of these sales have been written off the capital costs of the estates concerned.

A feature of the year's work which added somewhat to our expenditure on repairs was the cancellation of the license from H. B. M. Minister at Peking to British landlords to rent houses to enemy tenants. At the outbreak of war the company had enemy tenants whose rents totalled approximately £76,000 per annum, and although the license permitted us to retain these tenants we took each opportunity as it arose of getting rid of them so that when the license was cancelled in November last we had only 16 enemy tenants whose rents totalled less than £16,000 per annum. The whole of these tenants were given notice to quit when the license was cancelled and all the premises have been since let resulting on the whole in a somewhat increased rent. This, however, gave us 16 additional houses to decorate and repair and as nothing had been done to these houses since 1914 repairs were necessarily heavy. A loss of rent on all the houses of from one to two months also occurred while the premises were being put in order for new tenants.

When I last addressed you I informed you that the Directors had had under consideration the question of providing for depreciation on certain of our buildings. This question has during the past year received our very careful consideration and as you will see from the appropriations recommended we propose to set aside a sum this year to start a depreciation of buildings reserve. The total book cost of the whole of the buildings in the Company's estates amounts to approximately £5,220,000 and of this total it has been decided that depreciation should be provided on buildings which have a book cost of £2,223,000. This includes the whole of the Company's foreign dwelling houses (except a few of the houses in Hongkew) and also the whole of the purely godown property. We do not consider it necessary to provide for depreciation on Jinkee Estate as we are satisfied that when it becomes necessary to re-develop this property the cleared site value will at least equal the present book cost of the estate. We have decided, however, to carry on for depreciation of Chinese buildings, the experience of the Company during its past history has been that whenever re-developments of Chinese properties becomes necessary the better class of house of which the site has become capable will produce rents to give an adequate return on the then book cost plus redevelopment cost. Your Directors realise that the time may come when Chinese developed property has reached its maximum rent earning power and when that time comes the question of providing for depreciation on Chinese houses will require reconsideration. We are satisfied, however, that the time has not yet arrived and that all our present Chinese properties can be redeveloped as they require it without fear of loss on the cost of the existing buildings. The dwellings in Hongkew which are accepted are such as are occupying sites which are now capable or will be capable in the not very distant future of a more profitable form of development. An ex-

periment has been carried out with certain of these dwellings by converting them into shops and the result was as I said before an increase of rent of about 100 percent. It will, I am sure, be evident to you that in all such cases as the foregoing any provision for depreciation is not only unnecessary but would be unfair to present day shareholders. It is proposed to operate the depreciation reserve on the basis of a sinking fund invested in our own undertaking. The amount appropriated this year is the calculated amount which invested annually and earning 7 percent per annum will equal the book cost of the buildings at the end of their estimated economic lives. Operated in this way it will be necessary to credit the reserve with 7 percent interest on its total amount at the end of each year, such interest will be debited to working account which in turn will benefit by the interest earned by the fund which so far as we can see should never fall below 7 percent per annum. The appropriation we are recommending this year (Tls. 23,917) will therefore become a fixed annual charge, in so far as existing buildings are concerned, against working account, and it will of course be increased from time to time as it becomes necessary to provide for depreciation of any buildings we may erect in the future. Our proposal to provide for depreciation largely responsible for the reduction of the dividend from 11 percent to 10 percent but your Directors feel that the time has come when, in the best interests of the Company, they must make this provision. In connection with the reduction of the dividend it may interest you to know that the actual working profits of the Company for 1918 amounted to 10.4 percent on the capital against 9.3 percent, 9.7 percent and 9.7 percent for the three preceding years. As you are aware we have had no large sales of property recently, in the past it has been sales of importance which enabled us to pay such increased dividends. The average working profits of the Company, excluding profits on sales, premium on debentures, etc., for the past 12 years being approximately 10.3 percent per annum.

To turn now to the consideration of the accounts before you, you will notice a number of changes in the method of presenting the accounts, all these changes are carried out at the suggestion of our auditors and particularly hardly say that this meets the full approval of the Directors. In working account, interest on debentures is shown on the debit side and interest on mortgages less bank overdraft interest on the credit side. Interest on undeveloped land disappears from interest account entirely and is credited directly to improvements and renewals account. The deduction from gross rents are increased in respect to lighting (due to increased charges for light and a limited amount of additional lighting), taxes, repairs and sundries. The increase in repairs (Tls. 11,978) being due, as I explained just now, to number of German occupied houses changing tenants and also a somewhat higher expenditure in converting an office built for special purpose some 10 years ago to ordinary office purposes, and to a moderate increase in the cost of repairs to our Chinese properties. Insurance and wages show decreases. I have already dealt with the balance of this account and the balance of profit and loss account which had our accounts been presented in the same form as previously would appear as Tls. 435,707.50 and Tls. 264,820.19 respectively. For purposes of comparison with our 1917 accounts it is necessary to keep these two amounts in mind. I have already explained that these changes make no difference whatever to the amount we have available for dividends.

There will be some increase in rent during 1919, in point of fact the increase in Chinese rents is already in operation having commenced as from the 1st March, and we see no reason to anticipate any serious increase in outgoings.

Before closing my remarks I wish to take this opportunity of expressing

the regret of the Directors that Mr. Wingrove, who has audited the books of the Company for 23 years, has found it necessary for personal reasons to retire and I feel I may express not only the Directors' but also the Shareholders' appreciation of his past services.

The staff has been somewhat shorthanded during the year. Mr. Sparke was, when we last heard, still in France and he had then no information as to when he would get his discharge. He has been given some time to take effect from the date of his release from his military duties and while consulting him on coming safely through I express the hope that his discharge will not be unduly delayed as we could wish him to be before he performs the duty of the Company.

It is with great regret that I have to refer to the accidental death by drowning of Mr. Browne, our Chief Clerk-of-Works. Mr. Browne came out from England to take up his duties with us eleven years ago and in his death the Company lost a thoroughly capable, experienced and reliable servant and one whose services are much missed by the Company.

I think I have dealt fully with all the outstanding features of the accounts and the year's working but if any questions remain which is not quite clear to you I will endeavor to explain it further.

The report and accounts were accepted and passed as presented following the proposal of the resolution by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg. It was seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

The second resolution passed, "that the directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for the year 1918 of five percent on the paid up capital to shareholders on the register at this date" was proposed by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg and seconded by Mr. H. A. J. Macray.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray was re-elected a Director of the Company following the introduction of a resolution by Mr. W. A. S. Platt, seconded by Mr. Arthur Dallas.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews were elected auditors at a remuneration of Tls. 500. The resolution was introduced by Mr. J. J. Dawe and seconded by Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

ROYAL ASIATIC LECTURE TOMORROW AFTERNOON

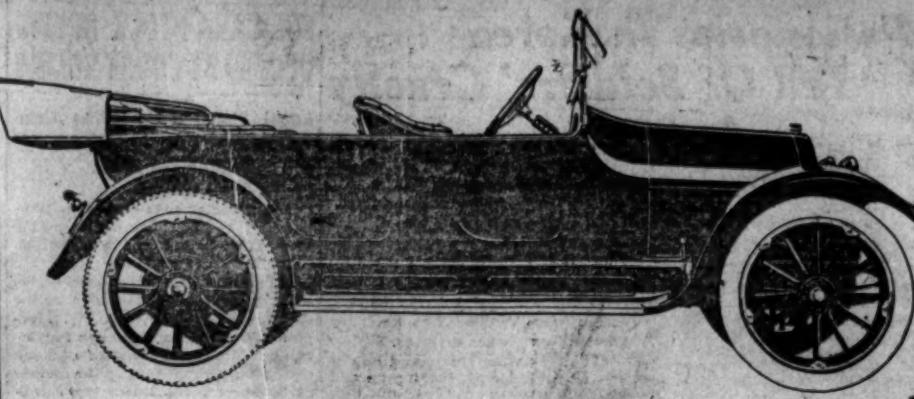
Mr. G. Huston Edgar To Speak On 'The Chatham Islands'

Mr. G. Huston Edgar, F.R.G.S., will deliver a lecture on "The Chatham Islands," the land of a lost race, on Saturday at the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society tomorrow afternoon at the Society Hall, 5 Museum Road. The meeting will be open to the public and will start at 5.30 o'clock.

The story of the destruction of the small group of people living on the islands which form part of New Zealand is a graphic one.

RENTES STRONG ON BOURSE (Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, March 11.—On the Bourse today Rentes were strong and made an appreciable advance. There was an improvement in nearly all kinds of securities.



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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ESTIMATE IS GIVEN OF FRANCE'S DEFICIT

Sum Placed At £800,000,000 And
Deputies Take Up Problem
Of Floating Loans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, during a debate on the financial situation, M. Peret, the reporter of the Budget Commission, estimated that the war deficit of France was £800 millions.

He expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to issue a domestic loan and the formation of the financial league of nations was imperative for all the Allies because none of them could, with its own resources, face its financial difficulties. An Inter-Allied loan would be assured of success. Its first objects would be to repair the damage due to the war and to liquidate war expenditure.

Referring to the suggested French tax on capital, M. Peret said that the blow first be aimed at German capital because, economically, Germany is indubitably superior to France. He contrasted the ruined, invaded region of France with Germany's wealth, declaring that Germany is not entitled to pity.

Should Pay France First Is Suggested To Deputies

Paris, March 13.—A great debate on the financial situation in France occupied the Chamber of Deputies. Among the solutions proposed is the demand that the right of France to be paid first shall be formally recognised by all the Allies, this guarantee forming the basis of an Inter-Allied Loan, the proceeds of which would be handed to France.

News Briefs

Fourteen gamblers rounded up in a raid conducted on premises at 40, Shantung Road Monday evening by Detective Sergeant Yorke appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday, thirteen of them being fined \$3 each. The proprietor was fined \$10 and one defendant who failed to appear forfeited his \$5 bail.

Bishop and Mrs. Molony arrived here yesterday from Ningpo on the steamer Kiangtien.

The Municipal Service Club will hold another hearts' drive this evening at 8:45 o'clock for the benefit of the Siberian Comforts Fund.

In aid of the war relief funds, the Union Church Ladies' Society will hold a musical at home in the Church Hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The program is being arranged by Mrs. Ashley. Admission will be by tickets, which are selling at \$1 each.

Today is the last day when the British cruiser Suffolk will be open to inspection. It will be open to visitors from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of people inspected her Monday and yesterday.

News has been received of the death of Lieutenant G. W. Bennett, formerly on the local staff of Messrs. Whitesaway, Laddaw and Co., Ltd., who died of shrapnel wounds received some months ago on the Western front. Lieutenant Bennett was for some time a member of the S.V.C. artillery company, an active member of the Shanghai Lodge A.F. and A.M. and a member of the Shanghai Recreation Club.

The Bureau of Posts of the Ministry of Communications in Peking has asked for tenders for a new head post office that is to be built in Peking within the near future. The new building is to be located in the Chinese city, to the west of the Legation Quarter, on land just to the north of the Regime's Buildings and its estimated cost is slightly over \$500,000. Many tenders have already been turned in to the Ministry of Communications and the award of the contract will be made within the next few weeks.

Nanking Arrives With States Mail

With 50 sacks of American mail, 1,380 tons of cargo and 47 passengers for Shanghai, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

Among the passengers for Shanghai were Miss Nora Trueman and Miss Florence H. Valentine, returning from war service in England; Mrs. W. E. Row, Mrs. A. B. Cody, Mrs. Sylvia Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carter, Rev. Dr. H. C. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Hopkins.

The Nanking will sail for Manila tomorrow at noon, taking 1,200 tons of flour.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Shanghai Revolver Club

The annual competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club will be held during the month of April and May. A Colt's .38 cal. Officers' Model revolver has been offered as a special prize for the highest score of the three entries. The ranges to be fired at will be 10 shots at 10 yards, 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards. Either hand may be used and the time limit will be one hour.

A gold medal will be awarded to the winner and the second and third scorers will receive silver medals. All members of the club are expected to participate.

The monthly competition for the export medal and bar will be carried out as usual.

Annual Railway Match

The annual football match for the managing director's cup between the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, postponed for the second time from last Saturday, will be played tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on the Markham Road Recreation ground. A special train for guests and players will leave the north station at 3 o'clock. No tickets will be required. Tea will be served in the Marquee and the Kiangwan Orphanage Band will render selections.

The line-up for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway team follows: S. H. Ho, goal-keeper, S. H. Mungafeldt and Carl Jen, backs, H. Y. Kwong, W. P. Li and K. S. Chu, half-backs, Y. C. Tong, center forward, D. Dzong-ts and C. L. W. Bailey (captain), inside forwards and T. C. Lloyd and K. F. Ying, outside forwards.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway team will consist of T. C. Yu, K. F. Wu and T. H. Tong (captain), Y. H. Yang, P. K. Kwong, S. W. Li, W. T. Manley, P. F. Nee, H. K. Wong, J. Chan and G. M. Kay.

Race Meeting Today

The annual race meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will be held this afternoon, weather permitting. The first saddle bell will be rung at 1:15 o'clock.

Britain's Imports And Exports Larger

Increases Shown For February
Over Last Year In Report
Of Board Of Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 8.—The Board of Trade announces increases of imports into the United Kingdom last month totaling £8,044,321 and increases in exports totaling £7,515,200 as compared with February last year.

Anglo-French Trade Relations Bettered

Apparent That Representatives
Of British Industries
Did Good Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 14.—The representatives of the Federation of British Industries during their visit to Paris did good work in the interests of Anglo-French trade. The French Government will in future facilitate the importation of British goods.

REPORT OF DAMAGE IN JUTLAND BATTLE GIVEN

List Of Vessels That Suffered In Naval Engagement Is Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—Reuter's Agency has obtained particulars of the damage sustained by the British battleships in the battle of Jutland.

Marlborough (25,000 tons) was struck by a torpedo, one boiler-room flooded and two men killed. She was not hit by shellfire.

Colossus (20,000 tons). A twelve-inch shell struck her superstructure and caused a fire. Another burst short, causing unimportant damage. Three men were wounded.

Barham (27,500 tons) was hit by five shells of heavy caliber, one of which wrecked the hydraulic pumps, the auxiliary wireless office and the medical store, causing heavy casualties among the wireless and medical staffs.

Malaya (27,500 tons) sustained eight hits. The siren steamer was fractured and a large shell wrecked the galley and canteen on the gun-deck and the mounting of one of the six-inch guns. Two hits badly holed the ship below her armor, flooding the adjacent compartments. A heavy shell bulged the root of one gun-turret without exploding it, but it put the rangefinder out of action.

Valiant (27,500 tons) was not hit. Warspite (27,500 tons) towards the evening was hit by two shells of heavy caliber, both of which perforated her armor, doing considerable damage and jamming her helm hard aport, causing the ship to turn in circles. While circling the Warspite was struck by sixteen heavies and twelve smaller shells, causing considerable damage, putting two guns out of action, making one large hole on the waterline and another under water below her armor, but her casualty list was very light.

SIR JOHN COWANS RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 9.—General Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General, has resigned and vacates his post on the 15th.

TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY
No. 8 Kiangkang Road

Geddes Tells What Britain Can Produce

Policy Of Government In Future, He Says, Will Be To Stimulate Agriculture To Utmost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Trafalgar, March 9.—Interviewed by a representative of the National News, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government is basing its plans of reconstruction on the estimate that the United Kingdom properly cultivated could produce enough food for about thirty million people. The policy of the Government for the future was to stimulate agriculture to the utmost and at the same time to maintain the importance of our industries.

Preparations Begun For Fair At Paris

At Least 3,000 Exhibitors Will Take Part In Exposition To Open April 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 13.—The preparations for the Paris Fair, which will open on April 26 and end on May 10 and which will be held in front of Les Invalides, is likely to be a great success. There will be at least 3,000 exhibitors.

The object of the club shall be to promote a closer social intercourse and a better mutual understanding between people of western nations and Chinese.

Among the fifty present at this meeting were the above named officers: Vice-President of the Provincial Assembly: Vice-President: J. T. Pratt, H.B.M. Consul.

English Secretary: Andrew A. Torrance, Hamilton Academy.

Chinese Secretary: Kwon In-wei, Shantung Christian University.

Treasurer: Tang En-liang, Tsinanfu Institute.

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WEATHER
Misty, overcast or gloomy weather.

MARRIAGE

SARGENT—MAIN. On Tuesday,
March the 18th, at St. Joseph's
Church by the Reverend F. Mau-
man; George Tower Sargent of
New York City and Eva Gertrude
Main of Norfolk, Virginia.

DEATHS

CAMERON: On the 18th March,
1919, at the Isolation Hospital,
Shanghai, Constantin Cameron
(Dental Surgeon), aged 29 years.
The funeral will take place at the
Bubbling Well Cemetery today,
the 19th March, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.
All friends are invited to attend.
Foothill papers please copy.

CHANG: At the Shantung Road
Hospital, Dr. Y. C. Chang, aged 44,
(formerly assistant-surgeon of the
above Hospital) on March 17th
1919. A memorial service will be
held at Tien-An-Dong, Shantung
Road, at 4 p.m. and the funeral at
5 p.m. on the 19th inst. (today).
All friends are invited to attend.
Foothill papers please copy.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 19, 1919

The Future Of Kiaochow

THE American wireless brings the
news that the disposition of the
German rights in Shantung province
is now in the hands of the Peac-
conference in Paris. The test will
then come of the sincerity of the
repeated Japanese declarations pro-
mising the restoration of Kiaochow
to China.

As those of Allied nationality in
China see it, the only fair settle-
ment, the only one that will leave
no residue of ill-feeling as a breed-
ing ground of future antagonisms, is
the complete restoration to China
not only of the territory leased to
Germany in 1898 but the commercial
trade and railroad rights that go
with it and the opening of the port
of Tsingtao to trade with equal con-
ditions for all countries; in other
words, then, the open door literally

The statements that have been
made in the last few weeks by For-
eign Minister Uchida, by Baron
Makino and by Marquis Saito all
attested to the Japanese promise to
restore Kiaochow. These
conditions have never been explicit;
they mean much or little. Some
hearken back to the original promise
made by the Japanese Government
when Tsingtao was captured by the
Germans and again after the signing
of the Twenty-One Demands.

Attention is called to the unsatisfac-
tory nature of that promise in a
letter from the executive committee
of the American Chamber of Com-
merce of China to Dr. Reinsch, which
has just come to light. The letter is
representative of American sentiment
in China. It follows:

The American Chamber of Com-
merce of China, several members of
which organisation have interests in
Tsingtao, have the honor to draw
your urgent attention to the terms
on which the Japanese Government
has declared its readiness to restore
the leased territory of Kiaochow
to China and to what in our opinion
would be their inevitable consequence
to American interests in North China.

You will recall that the note
relative to the leased territory
presented by the Japanese Minister
to the Chinese Government in the
autumn of 1917 stated—we quote the
translation published by the *Japan
Chronicle* on November 8, 1918—that:

"When after the termination of
the present war the leased territory
of Kiaochow Bay is completely left
to the free disposal of Japan, the
Japanese Government will restore
the said leased territory to China
under the following conditions:

"1. The whole of Kiaochow Bay is
to be opened as a commercial port.

"2. A concession under the ex-
clusive jurisdiction of Japan is to be
established at a place to be designated
by the Japanese Government.

"3. If the foreign powers desire it,
an international concession may be
established.

"4. As regards the disposal to be
made of the buildings and properties
of Germany and the conditions and
procedures relating thereto, the
Japanese Government shall arrange
the matter by mutual agreement be-
fore the restoration."

We submit that in view of actual
developments there these terms
would amount in reality to the
absolute control of Tsingtao and its
 hinterland by the Japanese and
would in effect be equivalent, from
a business point of view, to outright
annexation of the port and to virtual
annexation of the province by the
Japanese Government. For the con-
cession which the Japanese intend to
demand is that part of Tsingtao in
which the commerce of the port is
inevitably centered, namely, the
districts surrounding the harbor, the
Customs House, and the proposed
new railway goods station. The part
of the town left for an international
concession would be the present
residential district and this could be
rendered valueless from the point of
view of revenue by such "disposi-
tion" as is provided in clause 4 of the terms
quoted above, which would even in-
clude the public slaughter house and
the electricity station.

The evidence for this view of
Japanese intention is unmistakable
and patent. It meets the eyes in
business houses, banks, schools and
teach- houses, and private residences, all
outcomes of an adroitly conceived and
rapidly executed program designed
entirely to occupy and effectively to
enrich the district essential to trade
and commerce. What Japanese con-
trol of wharves, railways and Custom-
houses would mean, has, we
submit, been amply illustrated in
Dalmatia and Manchuria, where are
practically no prospects whatever of
American or other "foreign" partic-
ipation in business which should be
open to all.

Accordingly we urge that, if non-
Japanese subjects are to have equal
opportunities with the Japanese for
business in Tsingtao and the Province
of Shantung as a whole, the
whole port should be either inter-
nationalised or restored to the Chinese
Government and further that in
either case, if the Japanese be given
the choice of location for their
concession, all wharves, railways and
Customs Houses should be kept from
their control.

We urge this not only on behalf
of American interests in Tsingtao,
but on behalf of those of Shanghai
and Tientsin, the export and import
trade of which would be seriously
handicapped were control of this port
and of the Shantung railway and its
proposed extensions to be vested
in Japanese hands, to be made the
basis of an Open Door for Japanese
only. In view of the recent develop-
ments in America and the probability
of an almost immediate discussion
of the Far Eastern situation as a
whole we feel sure that you will
appreciate the urgency of this memo-
randum.

As to the preference of this
Chamber in reference to the future
disposition of the former German
leased property, we are in favor of
making it a real international settle-
ment with all harbor facilities and
water-front privileges under the
absolute control of an international
commission. As soon as our special
committee can make further in-
vestigation of this matter of inter-
national control, we shall take
pleasure in sending to you copies of
our memorandum and recommendations.

As you are doubtless aware, detailed
information corroborating and
illustrating our views is already in
the possession of the American Gov-
ernment, but should you require
further or specific particulars, we
shall be ready to supply them.

Profit-Sharing

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
has undertaken a profit-sharing plan for
payment of compensation to em-
ployees and officers, in addition to
salaries.

Through a primary fund the
employees are to receive additional
compensation based on earnings of the
company and the any calendar year,
this fund the officers shall have no
share. The plan further provides for
setting aside after dividends of a
secondary fund in which both officers
and employees will share.

The purpose of having two funds
is to provide a sufficient amount of
employment for all employees shall be assured
of a fairly uniform payment of ad-
ditional compensation every year, and
through the secondary fund that
has an increase share and both
employees and officers shall benefit
with stockholders in the prosperity of
the company.

This affects more than 2,200 em-
ployees and gives each a direct per-
sonal interest in operation of the
company.

Personally he was not a bad sort.
He was very fond of the product that

Here Is The German Crown Prince's Alibi

By Karl H. Wiegand
(New York Sun)

"The truth seldom gets to father.
He is surrounded by a group of men
who let little get through to him
that they do not want him to know
or that might create an impression
contrary to their views. If anything
is brought to his attention with
which they do not agree they quickly
persuade him that it is not true
or has been presented to him from
a wrong angle."

"Unfortunately, father himself
has made that easy of accomplishment.
He does not always like to hear
the truth, if the truth happens to be
unpleasant to him. Those about him
know that. If I am represented to him
as trying to interfere, and am told to
keep my mouth shut."

The speaker was Friedrich Wilhelm
Hohenzollern, the present Imperial
exile on the Dutch island of
Wieringen. The time, November 18,
1914, the place, Stenay, in France,
—home to be the last town taken
by the American troops just before
the armistice was signed. The scene,
a French banker's villa, in the edge
of the town, which for three years
was the home and headquarters of
the German Crown Prince and his
personal staff. Present, the Crown
Prince and an American war cor-
respondent.

It worked splendidly. Von Maltzahn
was in his official capacity also
a Landart on the Island of
Ruegen, an office that corresponds
to the judicial functions of a county
Judge with the executive powers of
a Sheriff. He was a junker, but
of rather a more liberal and broad
minded type than is general among
that class. He reminded one of the
English county squire, was not
wealthy and lived very simply and
modestly. But he had many of the
political views of his party, the
Conservatives, was opposed to universal
male suffrage in Prussia, to the
parliamentary form of government, to
the Chancellor responsible to the
Reichstag.

Later he was a strong ally of
Tirpitz, supported the ruthless U-
boat war, but became fearful when
the danger of America loomed up
and was for keeping America out
of the war. He was one of the
leaders in the Conservative cabal
against Von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Democratic as he was in his
contact with everybody he believed in
"Glorious Germany" under Prussian
leadership, and it was very evident
to me that he was not guiding the
mind of the Crown Prince politically
in such a way as to prepare him
to become president of a German
republic.

Once during the acutest stage of the
submarine crisis Maltzahn asked
me for my personal opinion as to
what might save the situation with
America.

"Immediate suspension of the U-
boat war, universal male suffrage
for Prussia, taking the power of
making war and peace from the
Kaiser and placing it in the hands
of the Reichstag, changing the
constitution to provide a parliamentary,
democratic form of government," I
answered.

"The first is out of the question,
the other steps would but lead to
a republic," he answered. "Give the
Socialists that much and they would
want everything."

That is a glimpse into the mind
of the man. His reaction on those
political subjects was representative
of his entire class—the Prussian
Junker element in the Prussian Diet
or parliament, of which he also was
a member. To him Harden had sent
me by indirect channels. Maltzahn
was not aware of that. Like all Conserva-
tives he regarded Harden as a
traitor.

The Baron forwarded my request to
the Crown Prince and added to it
his own recommendation. A few
days later the message quoted was
the answer.

As neither the Foreign Office nor
the General Staff were to know anything
about my visit the problem of the
necessary pass presented itself. The
following day a so-called "Kaiser pass"
was placed in my hands. How it was obtained I
never learned, nor did I ask any questions.
It could be issued only by one of two
departments, and the subsequent
investigations established that it was
issued without the proper authorisation.

"Kaiser pass" is a misnomer.
There was no such thing as a pass
signed by the Kaiser. It was also
known as a "Wir Wilhelm" (We
William) pass. Both names came
from the wording. It was an impres-
sive black and gold sheet of foot-
scrap size, surmounted by the
German imperial eagle in black, and
began "We William, by the grace
of God, King of Prussia and German
Emperor, herewith command my
civil and military authorities to
let pass unhindered and give every
necessary assistance," etc. It had a
facsimile of the Chancellor's signature
and was countersigned by some
one in the Chancellery.

It was the second pass of the kind
I had had. The first had been ob-
tained for me by Ambassador Gerard
three months before, to go to Holland.
A similar pass was given at
that time also to the Associated Press
correspondent.

Between the Rhine and Metz
soldiers and military intelligence
officers in plain clothes several times
came through the train to examine
the passes of passengers. The big
fortress was closely guarded against
spies. Though the pass did not have
either my photograph or my own
signature for identification purposes,
and therefore any one could have
used it, no questions were asked
when I produced it. Not one of
the officers who held me up had ever
seen such a pass. In the Metz station
I passed the double barrier with
equal ease. I reported to the Military
Governor, General von Falken-
hausen.

I presented the document, which
not only ordered all civil and military
authorities to let me pass un-
hindered to the Crown Prince's
headquarters but also commanded
the giving of any needed assistance.
I asked for a military motor car
and a chauffeur. The Military Gov-
ernor told me to come back about 4
o'clock and the car would be at my
disposal. For several hours I
wandered about in Metz, perhaps the
most impregnable fortress that the
Germans had. So far as I know I
was the only foreigner who during
the war got into Metz without having
an officer as escort.

We reached Stenay on a Sunday
at midnight in a pelting rain. I was
billeted in the home of a charming
old French lady, but ate my meals
with the Crown Prince when I was
not out in the Argonne forest with
the troops.

"I think that can be done, not-
withstanding the Foreign Office," re-
marked Maximilian Harden when I
told him of my plan and my defeat
on the Wilhelmstrasse. "You know,
the Crown Prince simply loathes the
Foreign Office and he might be will-
ing to receive you if for no other
reason than to annoy the Wilhelm-
strasse."

Harden gave me a letter to a friend
of his, requesting that friend to
recommend me to a friend of the
latter for an introduction to Baron

Von Maltzahn, political adviser and
instructor in statecraft to the Crown
Prince.

It worked splendidly. Von Maltzahn
was in his official capacity also
a Landart on the Island of
Ruegen, an office that corresponds
to the judicial functions of a county
Judge with the executive powers of
a Sheriff. He was a junker, but
of rather a more liberal and broad
minded type than is general among
that class. He reminded one of the
English county squire, was not
wealthy and lived very simply and
modestly. But he had many of the
political views of his party, the
Conservatives, was opposed to universal
male suffrage in Prussia, to the
parliamentary form of government, to
the Chancellor responsible to the
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Well Deserved Rebuke.

An old countrywoman was plodding along a road with a heavy basket on her head. She had turned into a by-lane and proceeded about twenty yards when a motorist called out to her, "Ay, ay, there! Come back. I want to

speak to you!" The old woman returned to the corner of the lane, put down her basket, and waited. "I want to go to Netherpeal," said the motorist. The countrywoman was justly angry. "Well, then, go," she replied; "no one wants to hinder ye!" and, laboriously replacing her basket on her head, she proceeded on her way.

PRESIDENT WILSON
and his typewriter.THE PRESIDENT
works his own typewriter.

"The president has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France. —said the newspapers, commenting on his trip to Europe. This means that the President was using his new

MULTIPLEX

HAMMOND

—ordered by long distance telephone Thanksgiving Eve, adjusted and delivered Thanksgiving day by messenger 'who took it directly to the WHITE HOUSE



PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personnel since June 11, 1913.

All Type Styles, ALL LANGUAGES, especially represented in one MULTIPLEX. Change type in a second.

Full Particulars will be sent upon request.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 Nanking Road

Telephone Central 218

CLOSED
HIRE CARS

\$3.00 Per Hour \$3.00

(\$1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Huford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

DRAWN-WIRE-LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP
IS STRONGER"

Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers

The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.

Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
Phone 1806 & 1808



BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1918 — Still existing



Experience

Having taken rooms at a Continental hotel without inquiring as to the tariff, an Englishman, when about to pay his bill, was told the amount which he considered outrageously excessive. He paid without complaint, however, but on being handed his receipt for the money he inquired if the cashier could oblige him with a couple of five-franc notes. The cashier immediately produced the coins, and the visitor exclaimed, as if the thought had suddenly occurred to him, "Oh, but wait! I forgot to ask how much you would charge me for them!"

We will buy your KODAK

or sell you one in exchange

Burr

Household Suggestions

To freshen a carpet, rub over with a cloth wrung out in a pail of cold water, to which has been added a tablespoonful of vinegar.

Never put cooked potatoes on a table in a covered dish, as they absorb their own moisture and become sodden.

To remove ink stains from table-cloths and other white goods, dampen the spot freely with milk and cover with salt.

To restore stale loaves to their former fresh condition, wrap them in a wet cloth for a minute, then remove and bake the loaf in a slow oven for half an hour.

Ivory silk often turns quite yellow after a few visits to the wash-tub. To prevent this, add a teaspoonful of blue-black ink to the water in which the silk is washed.

When polishing tumblers put the towel into the tumbler and twist it round and round. Do not try to get your hand in. Many people do, and this is the cause of many breakages.

To make shabby black ribbons like new, when cold, cut strong coffee entirely free from ground; spread the ribbon with this after brushing off all the dust. Tie a knot carefully on the wrong side.

Forensic Skill

Judge—"Are you positive the prisoner is the man who stole the horse?" Witness—"I was, your lordship, till that lawyer cross-examined me. He made me tell I stole it myself."

"No," he said sternly; "I refuse to fight you till you're by yourself."

"By myself?" gasped Jack. "I am by myself."

"No, you're not!" said Jim, edging away. "You're with me!"

Marine
Fire INSURANCE Motor Car
Life

At Lowest Current Rates

Yangtze—Fire

S. British—Marine

Equitable—Fire

New York Life—Life

Railway Passengers—

Motor Accident

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone Central 778

JUST ARRIVED

SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL



GOLF
CLUBS
GOLF
BALIS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"



WILKINSON'S
PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR ALL
ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
PACIFIC AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL
COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE
BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY
2 Kiu Kiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
FACTORIES

LIVERPOOL
LONDON
WEST DRAYTON
BIRMINGHAM
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON E.

FAMOUS KRUPP CASTLE NOW IS HOME OF YANKS

Munition Queen's Hunting Lodge
In Rhine Region Shelter
Luxuriating Doughboys

SHE TRIES TO BAR THEM

But German General Simply
Writes 'Disapproved' Across
Frau Bertha's Request

Paris, February 1.—It nestles, glistening white amid the evergreens, a cluster of houses, the hunting lodge in the valley of the Savy. It is now used to be—the hunting lodge of Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen.

At present it is headquarters of the 64th Brigade, 32nd Division. Everyone from the general to the lowliest buck, is quartered either in the luxurious lodges itself, or in the little houses comprising older village beside it.

Frau Bertha, so the story goes, when she heard that this little estate of hers was included in bridgehead territory, sent a communication through official channels requesting that no Americans be quartered there. The commanding general, however, read the tale, wrote "disapproved" across the face of the request and took possession of the Krupp apartment himself. He better than any German, knew that Americans rheumatized no property, including Rheinhessen.

Frau Bertha, perhaps, only blushing, for the cottage is still full of valuable property, including silver and linen chests, fine pictures and prints, dinner sets—and wine, some of which are also in the white-tiled cellar pantries from California preserves from France, mustard of the 57 varieties brand, and other edibles. It is a question if the Essex owner would have felt all this had she believed the Imperial German psychology of the possible be applied to Americans. Or she may have some sort of an idea that her request would be graciously granted.

Palace In A Wilderness

The Krupp hunting lodge is a marvel of modern conveniences in the midst of a wilderness. It is such a wonder playhouse as lovers picture in their airy moments of shadowy dreams. And the cuisine! Why, the men almost cook themselves. Take the word of the headquarters cook for it.

The cottage is in bungalow style, with panels in the walls and visible ceiling beams. These are perfectly concealed in the reception hall, the walls of which are liberally studded with trophies of the chase—deer horns, slender, pointed, none more than 12 inches long, peculiar to the animals in this region. Below each set is the name of the successful hunter.

Rumor has it that the ex-Kaiser and his eldest used to run up here, leaving their identities at Potsdam, and essay shots at the game which abounds all about; but if they did they were either above as skillful as they were in the hunting implements or they took their trophies away with them; or (and this is inconceivable) they hid their success under nom de plumes.

Leaving off from the reception hall in one corner of the Krupp-Bohlen estate, two small rooms call the names are small—indeed, the great charm of the place lies in the fact that everything is in rustic minature).

Who Or What Is "G.B.?"

Just below the top of the canopy of the vast bed and stretching across its foot is a decorated panel on which are painted some German hieroglyphics, together with the mysterious letters "G.B." What does it mean?

Everybody around the place has taken a guess. Some assert the letters signify "Gros Bertha"; others insist they stand for "Grafen Bohlen" (Countess Bohlen).

The sole view of the bedroom overlooks a glorious view down the valley, with its ragged sheets of mist about the mountain peaks, mass on mass of greenery, the glint of the torrent below, and, on the left, on another eminence, across the valley, the remains of a ruined castle, perhaps another stronghold of the great lords of Sayn who flourished hereabouts in the 13th century.

Another wonderful view of the valley can be obtained from a veranda overlooking the river, the rocks whose walls also are lined with deer horns and shelves containing plates and steins. Among the latter is one in the bottom of which music box has been cunningly hidden, and strains of "The Count of Luxembourg" tinkle forth when some Hessian veteran to his lips. And on the rein is a caption which, translated broadly, says: "The bird who doesn't drink, who doesn't sing, Who has no tales of love to tell, That bird, let's pity him, for he is S.O.L."

The General's Study

Off the dining room is the general's study, beautifully furnished with a large desk, a chair, a sofa, and a chair as everywhere about the place, one comes upon sprigs of poetry and quaint sayings, painted on the mantels, on the beams of the ceilings, over the drawways, and even in the bedrooms. There is one, however, upon which that same soldier in the A.E.F. would like to see repeated in English, in a general order. It adorns one never to be in a hurry about getting up in the morning, that it leads to complications, particularly ill-temper.

The rooms, above and below, are all heated by electricity. There are electrical stoves in case the supply of

wood for the ornate German stoves gives out, and then there's hot-water heat as a further precaution. Catch the Krupps catching cold! There is a white-tiled bathroom for the officers and another for the men. There is a washroom, built according to style, with double walls and heavy doors; and there is a house telephone. The stable, oddly enough, has only three stalls in it, and as these aren't enough to take care of the headquarters horses, an additional stable is being put up in a little grove not far from the lodge.

There is a barber shop in connection, and a pressing establishment—in fact, nothing has been overlooked, not even to the dog kennels, of which there are four.

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Government Troops In Berlin Again Victors

(Continued from Page 1)
accept roubles for a certain period. The Spartacists would then find their funds running short.

German business men profess their readiness to accept any conditions rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks, but all the non-Bolshevik parties urge the necessity for immediate assistance from the Entente.

Silesia Miners Out

London, March 9.—Semi-official messages from Berlin dated yesterday evening declare that the general strike is practically at an end, the underground trains have resumed and the compositors and printers have returned to work. The Berlin Trade Union Commission has voted almost unanimously in favor of ending the strike but the decision of the Workers' Council of Greater Berlin is not yet known.

A message from Berlin states that the miners employed in sixteen collieries in Silesia have struck work. A plot fomented by Spartacists from Berlin, where the Government troops have occupied the public buildings to prevent the miners, 14,000 miners, employed in the coal basins in Silesia, have gone out on strike and an outbreak is apprehended in Hamburg.

Correspondents writing from Berlin depict the continuance of the reign of terror today, with artillery, machine-gunning and bombing from the aid in the suburbs where the Spartacists are still holding out.

The Spartacists in Berlin boasted the Imperial standard over the palace but it was immediately removed by the Government troops.

Berne, March 10.—A message from Weimar yesterday says that the report of a Government crisis is unfounded.

The German newspapers state that Herr Scheidemann and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, though not upholding the same policy, have reached an agreement. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau desires Germany to offer passive resistance to the Allies while Herr Scheidemann is willing to accept the terms proposed by the Allies.

Copenhagen, March 9.—A semi-official message sent from Berlin yesterday evening states that insurgents marines and militia have captured the Admiralty offices into a fort defended with machine-guns and other modern weapons. The Government troops fired three rounds from heavy howitzers, hitting the building, whereupon some of the defenders fled and others hoisted the white flag and evacuated the premises after which civilians plundered them.

A semi-official message sent from Berlin today states that there was a sturdy struggle at the police prefecture, where the garrison beat back fierce storming attacks lasting for hours. The enemy, who was composed partly of armed workmen from the big factories, released prisoners of war and marines, employed

officers become fort.

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11:30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1:30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11:30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1:30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS:

1st Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd March

2nd Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 29th March

3rd Extra Race Meeting, Monday, 21st April (Easter)

4th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 17th May

5th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 4th October

6th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 11th October

7th Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 1:30 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings, the Loong-fai Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fai Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price ... \$2 each for each Race Day. No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reasons being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price \$1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club
21696

The S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for
VLADIVOSTOK

on the 22nd inst.

For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to
S. HEIMANN & CO.,
26 Canton Road.

Tel. Central 1604.
21690

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

Weather permitting, the Annual Race Meeting will be held TODAY.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1:15 p.m., sharp. The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate, price \$1 each.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE

TASTE IS THE TEST

which nature has specially provided to teach us what to eat, drink and avoid. The inferior animal is guided by it, and rarely errs in following its directions. As a dietary guide it is coeval with the creation of man. The universal desire for alcoholic beverages in all ages accords with the natural law that they are intended for the pleasure and good of the people.

ELEPHANT HEAD WINES

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, March 20th, at 5:30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

Mr. J. HUSTON EDGAR,
F.R.G.S.

on

"THE CHATHAM ISLANDS,"

the Land of a lost Race.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

21697

Shanghai Race Club

1st Extra Race Meeting, SATURDAY,
22nd March, 1919.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE
AT 1:30 p.m. PROMPT.

The public can obtain admission
badges from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd. or at the Gate.

Price \$1 each.

Grand Stand tickets giving admis-

sion to the Grand Stand and Members' Enclosure may be obtained through Members.

Price \$3 each.

Payment must accompany applica-

tions and must be forwarded to the

undersigned before noon on Saturday,

22nd March, 1919.

MAFOOS and SERVANTS BADGES.

Members are asked to notify the

undersigned of their requirements

without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club
21694

COTY'S PERFUMERY

The only genuine

Specially Imported

by the

Shanghai Toilet Club

Palace Hotel Building
Shanghai
21699

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Rate-
payers will be held in the Town Hall
on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2
o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways
and means of raising the requisite
funds for Municipal purposes, and to
pass resolutions in reference thereto
and to deliberate and decide upon
other Municipal matters and business.

At such meeting the accounts of the
Council for the year ending December
31, 1918, will be submitted for the
sanction and approval of the Rate-
payers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States
of America.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DOLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DOLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDER,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Figures for 1918. Gold Currency

Assets \$97,620,378.85

Increase over 1917 7,460,204.61

Income 1918 21,651,099.69

Increase over 1917 2,362,102.01

Surplus 1918 8,027,378.55

Profits allotted to policyholders, 1918 1,540,607.16

Paid policyholders, 1918 9,768,564.28

Increase over 1917 928,318.86

Total paid policyholders since organisation 78,862,881.15

Assurance issued and paid for 1918 51,591,392.04

Increase over 1917 3,779,824.56

Assurance in force 1918 340,809,656.13

Increase over 1917 28,938,710.42

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

W. D. McCALLUM, Manager (North China)

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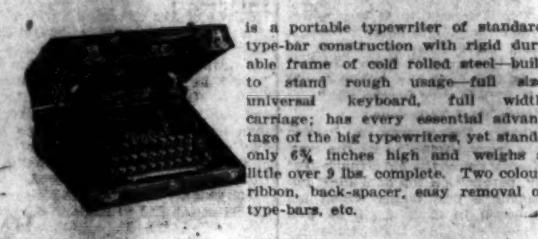
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frame of cold rolled steel—built to
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universal keyboard, full width
carriage; has every essential advantage
of the big typewriters, yet stands
only 6½ inches high and weighs a
little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

April 1st, 9:30 p.m.

BAL DE TETES

Given by the Russian Section of the A.W.R.A. in aid of
the Siberian Relief Fund

Under the patronage of Lady Fraser, Mme. de Oliveira,
Mme. de Rossi, Mme. Wilden and Mme. Grossé

Ladies will be given Three Prizes by popular votes for the
best fancy head dress.

TICKETS \$3.

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WANTED: Young Lady (preferably American) experienced in
secretarial work. Short-hand unnecessary. Must be fast typist.
Reply, giving experience, age, salary
required, address, etc., to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

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OLD-Established Allied firm, dealing
extensively in silk and general
export and import, seeks comprador
with Tls. 50,000 in cash to be
deposited in bank as security. Answers
will be treated confidentially.
Full particulars must be addressed
to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

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APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUN

Here Is The German Crown Prince's Alibi

(Continued from Page 6)

One day after the Crown Prince had called at the Foreign Office on one of his rare visits to Berlin during the war, Zimmermann remarked to me: "I washed his head thoroughly for trying to mix in where it does not concern him."

Hanging by the neck on strings suspended from the chandelier over the table in the dining room were little mannikins painted in the uniforms of the British, French, Belgian, Serbian and Russian soldiers. I thought it poor taste to hang your enemies over your festal board. Seeing me glance up at them one evening at dinner a member of the staff, I believe it was Major von Mueller, remarked: "I wonder whom we will have to hang up there next?"

"Well, one thing is certain," replied Lieut.-Gen. von Schmidt-Knobelsdorff, at that time Chief of Staff to the Crown Prince, "it will not be an American."

"One cannot be too certain about that," said the Crown Prince.

"But, your Highness! Surely your Highness does not mean that?" chorused several shocked voices from around the table.

"Nothing is impossible for our diplomats when it comes to making us enemies," he answered.

"Impossible! Impossible that America will come against us," declared several.

"Not at all. You don't know our diplomats," quietly insisted the Crown Prince. His misgiving proved well founded, though there may be disputes as to whether the German diplomats or German military leaders brought America into the war.

More Figurehead Of Command

The Crown Prince was in command of the Fifth German Army. That army held the Verdun sector. That is, the Crown Prince at that time "commanded" very much in the sense that King George "rules" England. Of course he signed all general orders, but the drawing up of those orders, the making of plans and decisions was done by Lieut.-Gen. von Schmidt-Knobelsdorff, assigned by the General Staff to the Crown Prince as Chief of Staff. He was close to 60 and a brusque and gruff old martinet, but regarded as a fine soldier and strategist.

Young Wilhelm had rapidly been advanced from Colonel of the Death's Head Hussars to Lieutenant-General in command of an army. Hohenzollern tradition demanded that the heir to the throne must have martial glory. Whether his own genius or the genius of some one else won it mattered little so long as it was credited to him. Knobelsdorff was Chief of Staff, military instructor and military adviser to the Crown Prince. From time to time both got on the nerves of the other. Later Knobelsdorff was succeeded by General von Luttwitz.

It was difficult to reconnoiter the real Crown Prince as I found him with the stories I had heard about him being such a war firebrand. With a weak face, a figure as slender as a young girl's, of which he is not a little vain, almost effeminate appearance and a soft, almost, woman-like voice, he makes an impression that is anything but warlike. Often Germans remarked, "If he could only grow a beard!" There was little of strong, masculine timber in his voice. He always spoke in a low tone. Once when he was deplored that he was painted as a "war brand," which he said he was not, I called his attention to speeches he had made to his regiment.

"What regimental commander has not made such speeches to his men?" he asked. "That is part of the game of being a soldier. It does not necessarily mean much and should not be taken too seriously. Others have made such speeches and worse, and yet you have never heard of them."

Wilhelm looked years younger than he was at that time. His appearance was extremely boyish for a man in the thirties and father of four children. He had little patience with rigid formalities and stiffish dignity and had a boy's delight in shocking some of the stiff-necked statesmen and persons around the Kaiser.

Nursed Grudges Against Many

A frequent complaint of theirs was that the Crown Prince lacked proper dignity and did not appreciate the high position he held. I have seen more formal etiquette at the dinner table of a Division General than at dinners in the Crown Prince's villa. Young Wilhelm had an antipathy to old men. With the exception of Gen. von Knobelsdorff and his personal physician, all the others of his personal staff were young. With those he seemed to be on terms of equality. Despatches indicate that one of them, Major von Mueller, accompanied him into exile.

The Crown Prince nursed a grudge against several of the men close to the Kaiser. His friends said they were always misrepresenting him to his father and telling tales on him. He disliked Mackensen intensely. As those men knew that on the Crown Prince, accession to the throne they would belong to the party of "outs" and no longer be favorites they took no particular pains to conceal the fact that they did not think much of him. Once when I mentioned the Crown Prince to Tirpitz the father of ruthless submarine war exclaimed, "The Crown Prince! What does he know?"

Young Wilhelm of Hohenzollern is no intellectual giant. Neither did I find him the idiot so often painted and caricatured. As George Bernard Shaw recently wrote, "It is no longer necessary to feed the popular mind on legends." Perhaps the truth may now be told even about our enemies. Wilhelm, I found, lacked all the versatility and brilliancy of his father. He made no pretense to possess these qualities. He was disposed to scoff at the "divine right" idea. But he was more modern in his views than any other person I

ever met in royal circles, and had a common sense way of looking at things that was surprising for a Hohenzollern. At that he would hardly be the man one would nominate for President.

It could not be expected that he be a republican, but he was frank in his admiration for the English and for English institutions. He expressed doubt that German statesmen and diplomats would ever be in the same class with the English. In discussing military qualities he candidly remarked that for self-reliance and initiative the French soldier was individually superior to the German.

Like Cecile, his wife, who some weeks later in Berlin reported to me, "It is not far better and more noble for a man to die for love of country than for hatred of the enemy?" Wilhelm at that time deplored the propaganda of hate.

There he differed greatly from his Bavarian cousin, Prince Rupprecht, who was known as an "Engländerfresser," or "English eater," and not only took no pains to conceal his hatred of the English, but made capital of it. There was no love lost between the two Crown Princes. Rupprecht, aged 48 and a man of the mountaineer type, regarded Wilhelm as "lightheaded."

His Weakness For Women

Much has been written about the Crown Prince's dissipation. I have no personal knowledge of what his habits were except from my observation during those few days. Whether or not my presence acted as a restraint upon him and he was on his good behavior I cannot say. The fact is, however, that he drank little and barely touched the glass of wine in front of him at dinner. That he had a weakness for pretty women, if weakness that be, and a fondness for flirting was pretty well known before the war.

But even there it often was difficult to disentangle facts and fiction. Upon one occasion he would tease even Cecile about the stories told of him. Once he is reported to have sent her a message, "Please send Fraulein So and So in Metz a nice present. She has been nice to me."

To have danced with the Crown Prince was, before the war, the height of the ambition of every American society girl who came to Berlin.

I think it was in July, 1916, that Cecile broke the rigidly enforced rule that the wife of an officer may not visit her husband at the front and with almost tragic results. Accompanied by Count von Blasenck and a maid of honor she arrived at Stenay on night about 9. At 5 the next morning a squadron of twenty-two French planes attacked the place.

While anti-aircraft and machine-guns were playing a staccato symphony Cecile with a coat hastily thrown over her nightdress was rushed downstairs into the cellar where she remained shivering and fearful for two hours with her maid and other members of the party. Two sentries in front of the villa were killed, but the house was not struck by a bomb. Whether Friedrich Wilhelm was also in the cellar or played a more heroic role than when he fled to Holland I was never able to ascertain. The story of the attack was never made public because it would have revealed that the Crown Prince had broken the rule against a wife visiting her husband at the front.

Three days after my arrival at Stenay, General Headquarters, about forty-five miles away, learned of my presence. Major Deutelmoser, head of the War Press Office, was hastily summoned from Berlin. A polite invitation was sent to me to come to the Kaiser's headquarters whence Major Deutelmoser will have the honor of escorting you back to Berlin.

Count von Mirbach took me to Charleville-Mezières in his car.

Major Deutelmoser greeted me with a hearty laugh. "That's the way you put it on the Foreign Office and on Major Nicolai." The latter was the head of the Kaiser's intelligence service. It was he who had personally informed the Kaiser in those July days that Russia was mobilizing, notwithstanding her denials.

"You would feel highly complimented if you knew what a commotion you have created," said Deutelmoser.

"Nicolai is sore because he boasted only a few days ago that he had General Headquarters and the Crown Prince's headquarters so well guarded that even a dog could not slip in without his knowing it. And here you have spent several hours alone in Metz and broken into the Crown Prince's place."

The General Staff, he said, was "disturbed" because I had been alone in Metz, and the Foreign Office, he declared, was "greatly upset" from recall that the Crown Prince had been "indiscreet" with a foreign journalist.

The immediate step taken was the recall of all "Kaiser passes," an order that such passes would no longer be good in military zones, and greater safeguards in the issuance of passes.

Gen. von Kessel, I was informed, demanded my expulsion. The Foreign Office and the War Press Office, friends told me, opposed such action, the War Press Office recommending that I should not be allowed to leave the country, much less be expelled.

Major Edler von der Planitz, personal adjutant to the Crown Prince, was ordered home that post and transferred to the firing line, where he was killed soon afterward.

Blame for my success in getting to the Crown Prince's headquarters, I was told, was largely placed upon him. A demand was made for the "Kaiser pass" which I had used, but I refused to give it up.

Shadow Of Popularity Gone

Whatever popularity young Wilhelm once enjoyed was almost completely lost to him by his failure at Verdun. In the popular mind that failure was largely attributed to his lack of military skill, and responsibility for the rivers of blood that flowed there in vain was generally believed by the German people to rest upon him. Nor

daugher of a Major in the Romanian army. He may be perpetuated in a grand opera.

Little, pitiful Alexieff of Russia is reported murdered. The Crown Prince of Saxony broke into print for one day by being among those present when Gen. von Gallwitz had as a dinner guest in St. Quentin a New York newspaper man, Izadin of Turkey, heir to the throne of the Sultan, and whom I used to see in Berlin, was so weary of his Crown Prince role that he committed suicide.

No states will ever be cast in honor of any military achievements by Charles, until the end of 1918. The plans to take Verdun were made by the Crown Prince of Hungary. The young Prince of Wales has not been mentioned for achievements on the battlefield. The Crown Prince of Belgium is a mere boy and the happiest of the men in the army.

The task of taking of that sector the French strongly naturally fell to it.

The Crown Prince remained nominally in command, so that if the attempt succeeded the glory would go to the heir to the Hohenzollern throne.

Obviously the responsibility of really directing one of the most difficult and gigantic operations of the war would not be placed solely in the hands of the most inexperienced and by fifteen to twenty years the youngest commanding general in the army.

That young Wilhelm, inexperienced as he was, had a sense of coming failure was clear to me from a remark made by Baron von Maltzahn in May, 1916. I had requested the Baron to ask the Crown Prince for permission to make another visit to his lines, having been there a few weeks before, but without seeing him personally.

"Do not ask him now," said Maltzahn. "He does not want any paper men there. He doesn't want it advertised more than is unavoidable that he is in command there. In fact he would like it if the Junker element, which formed one part of the so-called Kriegspart, whose motto was 'macht' (might) there can be no denial. If the archives of the Foreign Office, the Ministry of War or the General Staff show any documentary evidence of the Crown Prince's influence for war it may be expected that the present Socialist Government will dig it out and publish it if for no other reason than to eradicate the last hope that may still linger in the hearts of some of the old regime that eventually the Hohenzollerns will be restored.

The general attitude of the Foreign Office and of the General Staff toward him would tend to support that view. But that his entourage was largely of the Junker element, which formed one part of the so-called Kriegspart, whose motto was 'macht' (might) there can be no denial. If the archives of the Foreign Office, the Ministry of War or the General Staff show any documentary evidence of the Crown Prince's influence for war it may be expected that the present Socialist Government will dig it out and publish it if for no other reason than to eradicate the last hope that may still linger in the hearts of some of the old regime that eventually the Hohenzollerns will be restored.

The manner in which the Kaiser and his eldest son fled to Holland doubtless has settled the Hohenzollerns' fate.

Nothing could so quickly and so effectively dislodge the German people or render so hopeless any attempt at a counter-revolution in their favor as that flight. The Kaiser could expect no different judgment from his own people than that passed by him.

The Prince of Wied, some time King of Albania, for alleged crimes

committed in the presence of danger.

The Prince of Wied, as King of Albania, took refuge for a few hours on board of an Italian warship in the harbor of Durazzo during a revolt of his Albanian subjects. When he gave up the Albanian throne and returned to Germany after the outbreak of war the Kaiser would not receive him, deeming him a friend of the German ex-King of Albania related to me, that he would not receive a Prussian officer who had turned his back upon his Prince.

Wilhelm said that he had gone abroad upon the outbreak of war only as the Prince of Wied for a day.

The most heroic act of the Crown Prince of Rumania was his marriage to a red instead of a blue blooded girl—the

daughter of a Major in the Romanian army. He may be perpetuated in a grand opera.

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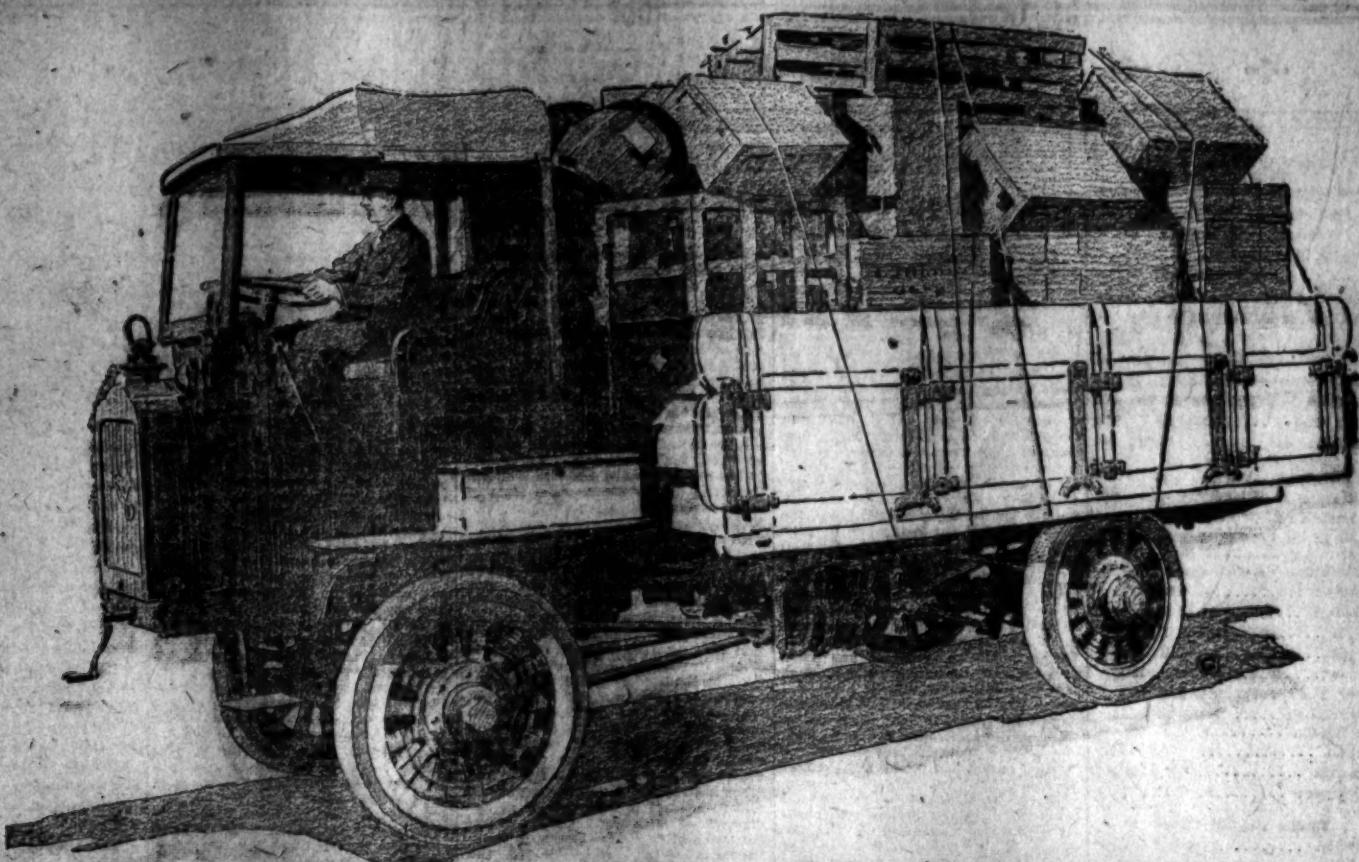
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Remarkable economy is one of the foremost advantages of the F-W-D—low operating cost per ton mile, low maintenance cost.

Economy of time is another great factor, for the constant service which the F-W-D renders day after day, from one year's end to the next, over all conditions of road, is a great time-saving asset. Tire saving is another feature of the F-W-D. This alone means a saving of approximately one-third on tire equipment replacement.

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate	£ 4/6½ = Tls. 4.40
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate	£ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.06
Gold Dollars: Market rate	£ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.06
Gold Bars: 97% touch Tls. 284	£ 108 = Tls. 92.59
Copper Cash per tael	1870 £ 72.7 = Mex. \$127.35
Native Interest Tls. 0.07	Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76
Bar Silver 4716	Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. N. Y. on London Fr. 26.14	Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/6½
London Demand 4/6½
India T.T. 3023
Paris T.T. 5001
Paris Demand 5321
New York T.T. 108
New York Demand 1083
Hongkong T.T. 68
Japan T.T. 474
Batavia T.T. 2621
Singapore T.T. 512

Bank Buying Rates

London Demand 4/7½
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/8½
London 4 m/s. Dcys. 4/8½
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/9
London 6 m/s. Dcys. 4/9½
Paris 4 m/s. Dcys. 6214
New York o/d. Dcys. 1093
New York 4 m/s. Dcys. 1134

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate	For Roubles
Roubles 1.625 Tls. 106	—
Roubles 100 Mex. \$5.50	—

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March	
" 1 @ 693 France 6.79	
" 0.81 @ 1113 Gold \$1	
" 1 @ 461 Yen 2.42	
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92	
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50	
" 1 @ — Roubles 100	—
Hk. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8½	11

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$700.00
Dominion Tls. 6.50	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf	Tls. 22.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 128.00 March	
Langkats Tls. 25.50 June	
Langkats Tls. 25.50 cash	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 172.50 March	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 180.00 June	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.00 June	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00 cash	
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 235.00	
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 237.00 June	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 152.50	
March	
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.40
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.60
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.60 June

Unofficial	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$700.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 245.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 247.50
Chinese Engineering and Mining "B" @ 50/-	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 150.00	
Langkats Tls. 25.50 March	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 182.00	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 183.00 June	
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 232.50 May	
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 237.50 June	
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 232.00 April	
New Engineering Tls. 24.50 March	
Sumatras Tls. 115.00 March	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 21.00 June	
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.20 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.10 cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.60 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.60 May
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 10.25 cash
S.M.C. 7% Debts 1917 @ Tls. 97.00	

British-American Tobacco Co. Pays 30 Percent Dividend

London, January 29.—Proceeding

yesterday at the sixteenth annual meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., at the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. Joseph Hood, M.P., said:

You will see that in the report we say that the factories in England have during the year continued to be largely employed on supplies for the troops abroad and the American factories have also been fully employed. We have continued to make large supplies to the War Office, Navy and Army Canteen Board, and other organisations, and to our own depots for the troops abroad, and the output which we estimated a year ago which reached the army and navy at about 40 percent of our English manufacturing has been maintained. We have also been making some supplies from our American factories in addition to our ordinary business. Naturally the output for the general export trade has been relegated to the background in some respects, although taking into account the increased output from our American factories we have more than maintained our pre-war supplies, apart from the supplies to the troops, which we made every effort to meet.

Since the close of our financial year the armistice has been concluded and the demobilisation of the troops is now being actively carried out. That means, of course, that our English and American factories have been increased to a very large extent, and it will be necessary to materially increase the output of our general trade to maintain or even approach the existing volume of manufactured goods.

The restriction on our export have not yet been finally removed, although as you have no doubt seen in the newspapers the Tobacco Control Board, which during its existence of nearly a year and three-quarters has done good work, has ceased to exist. That is the first step towards freedom from the restrictions upon the trade, but those restrictions have not been entirely removed and freights are still very high, in fact on leaf tobacco they are still 15 to 20 times the pre-war rate. It is, however, expected at an early date that freights will be the subject of competition and that we may hope within a reasonable time to make normal relations will be established.

Taking the same side of the balance sheet, you will observe that the item of real estate and buildings, at cost less depreciation for amortisation of leaseholds, £674,514, shows an increase of £19,894, principally due to additional expenditure at the American factories and at a warehouse in Liverpool. Plant, machinery, furniture and fittings at cost or under, £491,675, shows a small decrease. There is no change in the item of goodwill, trade marks and patents which still stand at £179,364. Loans to and current accounts with associated companies, £5,277,913, shows an increase of £822,413. This is, to a large extent, due to the increased supplies to the associated companies and to some extent to additional advances made to them in consequence of the increased cost of leaf tobacco and other materials. Investments in associated companies, £5,255,635, show an increase of £174,452. Other investments, £107,055, show an increase of £93,826. This is almost entirely due to an investment of £100,000 in War Bonds. Stocks of leaf, manufactured goods and materials at cost or under, £8,644,041, is again the principal

item on the assets side and shows the very large increase of £3,092,554. Sundry debtors (less provision for doubtful debts) and debit balances, £12,228,895, is up by £505,778, due to the increased prices of goods sold to our customers and also to some extent by increased sales. The last item on the assets side, cash at bankers and in transit, £2,184,301, is up by £475,561.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital of £4,530,000 Preference Shares and £2,254,320 Ordinary Shares remain the same as last year. The item of dividends and credit balances £9,218,293, has again increased as compared with the previous year to the extent of £1,752,636.

Special reserve, £1,157,739, shows the large increase of £871,404. You will remember last year I explained that in consequence of our inability to obtain permission for the distribution of a number of ordinary shares of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, which had been recommended by the directors, but withdrawn at the previous annual meeting, it had been decided to sell, and we had in fact sold part of the shares to provide us with funds to meet the increased costs of our English manufacturing.

The item of estimated excess profits duty for the year amount to £3,140,174, after making provision for excess profits duty for the year—which is, I may say, in itself quite a substantial amount—as compared with £1,105,002 for the year ended September 30, 1917, before making provision for excess profits duty for that year. You will see that in the report our estimate of the excess profits duty for the year 1916-17 is £560,000. It would probably have been more than £560,000, but the present estimated liability for that year, it will, however, I think, be quite clear to you that our profits for the year under review are considerably in excess of the previous year because of the provision which has been made this year for the estimated total liability to excess profits duty for the year, whereas in the previous year we only had provided the £200,000 against a liability which is now estimated as I have just mentioned, at £760,000.

The available balance standing to the credit is now £2,288,747, out of which the directors recommend the distribution of the 21st instant of a final dividend (free of British income tax) upon the ordinary shares of 8 percent amounting to £375,259, making 29 percent for the year, as compared with the same last year, and leaving £2,005,578 to be carried forward. In effect, by reason of the increase in the rate of income tax in the £, this is equal to a distribution upon the ordinary shares of nearly 3 percent in excess of last year. The whole of the surplus of over three millions is invested in the business of the Company with the exception of £100,000 in War Bonds which I previously mentioned in commenting on the assets side of the balance sheet, and whilst we were indebted to our bankers on September 30 last in a considerable amount which has been increased by further loans since, the cost of leaf this season has been materially increased even as compared with that last year and other materials show no reduction, in fact the contrary. At present it is obvious that the whole of the money we have in the bank can only be carried forward and the additional capital required by loans from our bankers since the close of our financial year are still required in the business and, in fact, the capital employed may have to be further enlarged. It would not, therefore, be prudent on our part to recommend a larger distribution in the way of

dividends. Whilst we have had no difficulty in borrowing whatever sums are required for the business the directors will, if they think it desirable and necessary to do so, have recourse to other methods open to them by increasing the capital of the Company, but they must be largely guided in coming to the conclusion when they know whether the higher cost of leaf and materials is substantially maintained or not. Again, as I pointed out last year, this Company, in common with others, may be left with stocks bought at high prices at the close of the war and prudence has therefore to be exercised, more especially at this time when that consideration must largely influence the minds of the directors in forming a conclusion as to the dividends to be paid.

Our output during the year was largely in excess of any previous year, and for the first three months of the present financial year, viz. October to December last, it is slightly up even on those record figures. It is, however, impossible to say what effect the changed circumstances will have upon the output for the remaining months of the year or whether we shall be able at the end of it to present as good a balance sheet as the one now before you.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 18, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 20.00 June



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail
101.	8.	0.	—	4.
20.35	8.35	0	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	19.50
23.45	11.12	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	17.00
23.50	11.17	148	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-East	16.53
24.00	11.25	524	dep. Makden arr. Makden	16.45
19.35				
</td				

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1862.

Capital £2,000,000 Reserve Fund £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office: 33 BUNNIGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevills Giochen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Jakarta Saigon

Bombay Karachi Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuan-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Soreabaya

Colombo Manila Taiping (F.M. S.)

Delhi Mysore (Lower)

Haiphong Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Tientsin

Kohkohma Yokohama

Shanghai Branch is The Bank.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:

Bank-k. Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Toulane

Haiphong Papoote Tourane

Hankook Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

15 France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business; grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH

41 Kiangsu Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knable."

Capital Yen 10,000,000 Head Office Peking

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

TOA YU,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 13,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, Chairman, G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Patten Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amyo Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Calcutta Kuala-Lumpur Francisco

Canton London Singapore

Cobulay Manila Tientsin

Foochow Nagasaki Tsingtao

Hankow New York Vladivostock

Hollo Peking Yokohama

London Bankers:

London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 50,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,980,000

Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Kug. Tls.

Successors et Agences:

Bank-k. Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondicherry Peking Toulane

Haiphong Papoote Tourane

Hankook Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

Far EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay Hallar Nicolaievsk

Chanchun Hankow O/Amur

(Kwang-chen) Hongkong Peking

Chefoo Manchouli Tientsin

Dairen Newchwang Vladivostock

(Dally) Yokohama

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin Chinkiang

Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wusih

Hankow Hsiangchow

Ningpo Ningpo

Shantung Canton

Hankow Hongkong

Changchun Changchun

Antung Chengchow

Kuikiang Tsinkiang

Branches and Correspondents in foreign countries:

SHANGHAI BRANCH, S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.

Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SUN CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.

SHEN CHU HU, Manager.

Q. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin Chinkiang

Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wusih

Hankow Hsiangchow

Ningpo Ningpo

Shantung Canton

Hankow Hongkong

Changchun Changchun

Antung Chengchow

Kuikiang Tsinkiang

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin Chinkiang

Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wusih

Hankow Hsiangchow

Ningpo Ningpo

Shantung Canton

Hankow Hongkong

Changchun Changchun

Antung Chengchow

Kuikiang Tsinkiang

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin Chinkiang

Shanghai Soochow

Peking Wusih

Hankow Hsiangchow

Ningpo Ningpo

Shantung Canton

Hankow Hongkong

Changchun Changchun

Antung Chengchow

Kuikiang Tsinkiang

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin Chinkiang

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Sir Kangfoo, Captain Johansen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Sir Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takechi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, March 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Léopold, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 230.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Sir Taiyo Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suwro, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 230.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Sir Suyang Maru, Capt. S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torible, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 19, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Sir Kangfoo, Capt. J. B. Howu, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOT, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtung, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Sunday, March 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeopoo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tuan, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Sir Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN & DAIHEN via TSING-TAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeopoo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Sir Léon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at —. For Freight or Passage apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Sir Alp M. Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 5 Buoy on Tuesday, March 25. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 19	—	New York via Panama	Bolton Castle	Br. D. & Co. Ltd.
Mar. 20	—	San Francisco	Kina	Am. C. & S. Co.
Mar. 21	—	Vancouver	Ed. of Asia	Br. C. & S. Co.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	Venezeta	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 23	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. R. D. Co.
Mar. 25	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am. B. A. T. Co.
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	Arabia Maru	Am. C. M. S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Monteagle	Am. C. & S. Co.
Mar. 28	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Mar. 29	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 30	—	Ed. of Asia	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 31	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C. M. S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 2	—	San Francisco	Tonyo Maru	Jap. T. K. O.
Apr. 3	—	Yokohama	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 4	—	Seattle, etc.	E. of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	—	Vancouver	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Shinzo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 21	—	Nissaki, Kobe & Yhama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 22	—	Nissaki, Kobe & Yhama	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 23	—	Nissaki, Kobe & Yhama	Yamagata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	—	Nissaki	Penza	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Shidzuka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Yhama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Yhama	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Yhama	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 30	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 31	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Splinx	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 22	—	Marselles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 23	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 24	—	London, etc.	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	—	London	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	—	London	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	London	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 28	—	Marselles	Orion	Br. G. & Line
Mar. 29	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P. & O. & N. Co.
Mar. 30	—	London, etc.	Mellor	Br. P. & O. & N. Co.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	London	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 2	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br. G. & Line
Apr. 3	—	London	Carthage	Fr. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 4	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Br. G. & Line
Apr. 5	—	Marselles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 6	—	Marselles	Nera	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 7	—	Marselles	Glen Line	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	—	Marselles	Colombia	Br. G. & Line
Apr. 9	—	Marselles	Splinx	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 19	4:00	Ningpo	Hainan Peking	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 19	4:30	Ningpo	Hainan Ninghsao	Chl. N. S. S. Co.
Mar. 20	—	Hongkong & Manilla	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kungping	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar. 22	—	Hongkong	Kiangtean	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar. 23	—	Hongkong	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 24	—	Hongkong	Suyiyang	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 25	—	Hongkong	Tunghwa	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 26	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanse	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 19	noon	Newchuan	Ningpo	Chl. B. & S.
Mar. 19	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainan Ninghsao	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
Mar. 20	—	Woochow & Chefoo	Koontsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 21	1:00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Mar. 22	4:00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Mar. 23	3:00	Vladivostock		

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:TONS
KITANO MARU 18,000 Capt. M. Makamura, March 31
IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Aokawa, April 14

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwa, April 1
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, May 9SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
YOSHIMI MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 21
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 25
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, April 1

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 23
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 26
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, March 29
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29
FOR JAPANSHIZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. M. Nishimura, Mar. 26
FOR HONGKONGKATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONGSUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, April 19
AUSTRALIAN LINERegular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. M. Yamazaki, April 23
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yuseen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the
Far East and Europe.Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east
of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

Intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suliang	17.00					
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	18.50					
Swatow	Yusang	21.00	17.00				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suliang	21.00					
Australia, via Hongkong	do	c.17.00					
Manila and Hongkong	Nanking	11.00					
Chefoo	Ningbo	21.00					
Hongkong and Canton	Kungping	17.00					
Hankow	Woozung	17.00					
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	17.00					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong	Fengtien	13.00	12.00				
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	17.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00				
Weihsien and Chefoo	Koontsing	11.00					
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	19.30					
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					
Weihsien, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koontsing	11.00					
Friday, March 21.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Saturday, March 22.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwanse	17.00					
Nanking, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Japan	17.00					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe, E. of Japan	17.00						
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00					
Monday, March 24.							
Hongkong	Tean	17.00					
Friday, March 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00					

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 C

p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. Parcel 5 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

the object of obtaining the utmost facilities for production and quality.

Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were established in Soho in 1795 and the two other amalgamating firms are

Messrs. James Keiller and Son, Ltd., established in Dundee in 1796, and

Messrs. E. Lazebny and Son, Ltd., established in London in 1796.

Each company will retain its individuality and will continue to manufacture its own specialities independently. The capital of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell will be largely increased to enable that firm to obtain a controlling interest in the other two companies. Those at the head of the respective companies will pool their great experience and their facilities for the command of the world's supplies of produce and material with the result that the productions of all three firms cannot fail to gain by this strong combination. The capital is all being found privately.

It is too early yet for the supplies to be resumed in any quantity, but it is interesting to many to whom Crosse and Blackwell are household words to see there has been a fusion of the interests of this firm with two other well known and old-established firms in the provision trade, with

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG.

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 22	Japan	Meiji Maru	Jap.	Am.
Oct. 26	Singapore	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 26		Tosan Maru	Jap.	Socony.
Dec. 7		Meichien	Jap.	M.B.C.
Dec. 17		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B.C.
Jan. 14		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	Eleperanca
Jan. 16		Tanji Maru	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 23		Meihi Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 26		Toyo Maru	Jap.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 29		Bolestrand	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 30		Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 31		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 1		Pacific	Do.	M.T. Co.
Feb. 5		Chinatia	Chi.	Cuyens.
Feb. 6		Yoko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 12		Talsho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 14	Bellingham, Wash.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 15		Missaki Maru	Jap.	M.B.C.
Feb. 19		Lingding	Chi.	Customs
Feb. 20		Wuhu	Jap.	Socony.
Feb. 21		Minchien	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 22		Sinkiang	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23		Kuling	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24		Unku Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 25		Store Nordiske	Do.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 26		Tver	Bus.	
Feb. 27		Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb. 28		Missaki Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 29		Kwanse	Br.	Customs
Mar. 1		Wenchow	Br.	Socony.
Mar. 2		Hongkong	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3		Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 4		Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 5		Tsikong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6		Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 7		Tafo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 8		Sane Maru	Jap.	Shimizu & Co.
Mar. 9		Nagashawa M.	Jap.	M.T. Co.
Mar. 10		Hawhiee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 11		Nagase Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
Mar. 12		Bansel Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 13		Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y. K.
Mar. 14		Kwanse	Br.	Customs
Mar. 15		Tsukuda	Br.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mar. 16		Tyndale	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 17		Bolton Castle	Br.	D. & C. Co. Ltd.
Mar. 18		Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 19		Mifukio Maru	Jap.	M.B.C.
Mar.				

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, March 31st at 9 p.m.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT

by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO PACI

AND FULL ORCHESTRA

OF

50 PERFORMERS CONDUCTED BY MARIO PACI

Concerto (Mozart), with orchestra, will be played by M. Paci
Concerto (Beethoven), with orchestra, will be played by M. Piastro
Concerto (Greig), with orchestra, will be played by A. Mirovitch
Suite (Rachmaninoff) for Two Pianos..... A. Mirovitch and M. Paci.Booking at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STROK.

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

On March 19th and 20th
The Beautiful and Popular Screen ArtistsFannie Ward
IS TO BE SEEN IN THE

"WINNING OF SALLY TEMPLE"

A Five-Part Paramount Picture

BY REQUEST
"TARZAN of the APES"WILL BE EXHIBITED ON
MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

TONIGHT, March 19th

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

17th, 18th and 19th Episodes
(Six Parts)

These six reels contain very exciting and thrilling incidents and sensational encounters with

"THE HOODED TERROR"

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight, March 19th

CHAS. RAY The little "SUDDEN JIM"
CHAS. RAY Sunshine in "SUDDEN JIM"

This story is one of the most famous in the States and that is saying a lot, for America is pre-eminently a land of hustling, palpitating short stories, and Ray makes good too.

IF YOU LIKED HIM IN "THE CLODHOPPER" YOU WILL LIKE THIS BETTER STILL.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

"HER FATHER'S STATION"
"HER FATHER'S STATION"

A Two-Part FOX Sunshine Comedy Film

One of those rattling, laughable pictures from this famous house. Plenty of good fun for all.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

For a short season only, commencing March 18th

THE

BANVARD

AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
OF 17 PLAYERS

Change of programme every two days

March 19th

"The Suffragettes"

March 22nd and 23rd

"Oh, Papa!"

March 20th and 21st

"Hello, Hawaii!"

March 24th and 25th

"The Bell-Boy"

Prices of Admission: \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED FOR CHINA'S IRON MINES

Japanese Are Offering Loan Despite Categorical Denials Made By Tokio

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 15.—The question of the Fengtuan iron mines is on the carpet again. Reports that negotiations were in progress have been current for some time, but a categorical denial has been issued in Tokio of any negotiations as far as the Japanese are concerned. Nevertheless, negotiations are going on, the Japanese having offered a cash loan of Yen 6,000,000 if the deal is put through.

General Feng Kuo-chang, who is directly interested in the property, is doing all he can to hold on to it for the present, as he has at last begun to be uncertain whether Codlin's his friend or not. At the same time the military party wants money and is trying to wrest the property from General Feng's grasp in order to make a deal with their Japanese friends.

As a matter of fact there are two claims prior to the Japanese, one British and one American, and neither of these claims is such as, if made operative, would deprive China of the major benefits. On the other hand, the Japanese proposals would give all the benefits to Japan. In the first place, the profits would go to Japan, in the second place it is proposed that Japan should have the prior right to purchase the products of the mines, and in the third place, the Japanese proposals are inhibitory—within a very large area—of all other mining operations.

Of these benefits, the second is one that it would be seriously unjust to take from China. With an era of new railway buildings coming on, China can do with all the steel that she produces, and the Japanese proposal which would give Japanese buyers a prior claim, and at a discount which, though small, would be sufficient to make the produce of the mine practically a Japanese monopoly, would manifestly be an agreement in restraint of trade—if ever it went through.

Japanese In Manchuria Get Trade Preferences

Fur Dealers Evaded Payment Of Taxes All Others Must Meet

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 13.—A very interesting series of details concerning the Japanese methods of doing business in Manchuria reaches me from Mukden, these details being known in certain specific instances and not mere surmise on the part of my correspondent.

For all furs exported from Mukden there is a Chinese export duty to be paid, but no export duty of any kind provided for anybody, but nevertheless Japanese dealers exporting through the Japanese post office at Mukden evade the export duty, an evasion impossible to other foreign merchants even though they use the Japanese post office for their export trade.

Japanese fur buyers in Mukden evade the payment of the produce and consumption taxes that are supposed to be paid, and that are paid by all other Mukden buyers, when others are imported into Mukden from the outside and about. The usual practice is that the Mukden buyer either pays the tax as the furs pass the barrier or he gives the customs officials the name of the dealer from whom he has bought the furs, and in due course the tax is collected from the outside dealer. The Japanese merchant never pay this tax at all, either directly or by reference to the dealer from whom they have been bought.

A curious way of encouraging Japanese trade by means of an indirect subsidy is the fact that Japanese buyers can buy postage stamps at the Japanese post office, can buy them at a discount of three per cent from their face value. As a great deal of parcel post trade is carried on between Manchuria and the outside world, this special discount serves Japanese interests admirably.

Amusements

LYCEUM THEATRE

CHARLES HOWITT
and

A. PHILLIPS Co.

RETURN VISIT FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Management are obliged to curtail their season owing to boat accommodation.

LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TONIGHT, MARCH 19th

The Great Canadian Drama

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

Prices as usual

Booking at Moutrie's

Evidence Puts Blame On North In Shensi

Troops Renew Fighting In Sian-fu After Arrival In Spite Of Armistice

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 12.—The following notes received from Shensi seem to indicate that the Southern complaints against the Northern troops were well founded but it must be borne in mind that as they come by mail they are not absolutely up to date; still, they indicate conditions when the Southern complaints were being made.

Fengtuan troops have reached Shantung, and in spite of the armistice, the following fighting in the Shantung neighborhood, the Northern troops taking the offensive. Their object seemed to be to drive the Southern forces towards Fengtuan, and eventually out of the province into Szechuan. There are many desertions from the Northern troops, and it is believed that the Tuchun is so short of funds that he cannot pay his troops even as regularly as is customary. The desertions are so numerous that if they are continued on the same scale for much longer the superior strength of the Government troops, as reckoned by numbers, will be destroyed, and the Northern position will immediately become precarious.

The fact that so many desertions are taking place does not augur well for the future. Deserters from the army usually take to brigandage as the profession closest akin to soldiering, and while conditions with respect to brigandage have been desperate in Shensi for some years, so that the unrest caused by this scourge has become almost the normal condition of the province, any aggravation of these normal conditions will render the province almost impossible as a place of habitation and the Government, after peace is signed, may have a second White Wolf problem on its hands.

My correspondent informs me that "on fairly good authority" he learns that "Japanese are assisting the brigands" against whom both the Government troops and the Southern troops have been, in self-defense, operating for some time. My correspondent "takes this as authentic and fully believes it" in view of what he has seen before."

OPPOSITION IN PEKING TO UNITING RAILWAYS WORKING UNDER COVER

Military Director Of Lines Says He Will Die Rather Than Accept Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, March 18.—There are indications that the campaign for the railway unionization and commercialization scheme is being quietly pressed forward. General Ting, who has over his own signature, declared himself one of the unconverted, in now endeavoring to spread abroad the idea that the whole scheme is a plot of the Japanese. He is the former Vice-Minister of Communications, and Dr. C. C. Wong, Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railway, both of whom are now in Europe and cannot reply to any charges made against them.

They are informing those who know that neither of these gentlemen have had anything whatever to do with the scheme, that neither of them knew anything whatever about it before they left for Europe, and that as far as is known here, they know nothing about it now except what they may have seen about it in the American or European press.

General Ting has been boasting

that he is a military man and will lay

down his life rather than agree to

such a policy as is implied in the

scheme; and the question is being

asked why if General Ting is a mil-

itary man, he should be holding two

civilian offices, namely, that of

Director-General of the Peking-Han-

kow Railway.

200,000 U.S. TROOPS LEFT FRANCE BY JAN. 15

12,000 Were Embarking For Home Every Week Two Months Ago

Paris, January 22.—Including al-

most 12,000 casuals, just 1,477

officers and 23,364 enlisted men sailed

for home last week—official figures

being up to January 15.

These departures bring the total of all ranks returned to the States since the A.E.F. came into being at 13,095 officers and 189,359 enlisted men, approximately as many men as there were in the entire standing army of the United States before the war—200,000 veterans are already back and telling all about it, while the million and a half and then some of the rest of us are wondering whether we'll get back in time to attend the 1920 home-com-

ing reunions.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuan Road

Look Out
the Mark!

A-47

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of premium and expenses will be divided among the Chinese Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize.....	\$50,000
1 Second ".....	10,000
1 Third ".....	5,000
2 Fourth ".....	\$2,000 each
2 Fifth ".....	1,000
2 Sixth ".....	500
10 Seventh ".....	100
20 Eighth ".....	50
20 Ninth ".....	40
20 Tenth ".....	30
50 Eleventh ".....	20
700 Twelfth ".....	15
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	50
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	990
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	180
4,780 drawn tickets	Total \$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

